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THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscripts.

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LITERATURE.

The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth.
Edited by William Knight, Professor of Moral Philosophy, St. Andrews. Vols. I. and II. (Edinburgh : William Paterson.)

BESIDE editions of Wordsworth's *Poetical Works* following that authorised by the poet in the year before his death, two other editions, each based upon a principle of its own, have a right to exist. One of these should give each poem of Wordsworth in its best state—the date of the text chosen for each poem being affixed; in cases of doubt the final text of 1849-50 should be followed; the arrangement should be made solely with a view to the enjoyment and convenience of the reader. In such an edition it is certain that the poem "To the Cuckoo" must be given in its last state; we must have the "twofold shout"

"At once far off and near."

It is equally certain that some early text of "Louisa" must be chosen, one which shall not rob us of the lovely stanza beginning

"And she has smiles to earth unknown,"

which disappeared from the latest version of that poem. The other edition, which might be named the Student's Wordsworth, must follow the plan of Prof. Knight. Its aim is not simply delight; it rather attempts to supply materials for the historical study of Wordsworth's mind and art, but in the end it enhances the reader's delight, for he loses nothing, if a wise reader, and he gains much that cannot be otherwise gained.

Prof. Knight proposes to print the poems in chronological order, and for such an edition as the present this is undoubtedly the right plan. It has been generally felt that with Wordsworth the chronological study is of peculiar importance; that his poems fall naturally into groups characteristic of his periods of visionary youth, grave-thoughted manhood, and tranquil decline. But we have felt this in a general way, and did not trace out details. Now we shall be able to follow the history of his intellect and his imagination from year to year, sometimes even from day to day. Fortunately, Wordsworth dated many of his poems, and he supplied chronological lists in the editions of 1815 and 1820; these data, together with the Fenwick notes, although Wordsworth's memory was not always to be trusted, supply an excellent basis for attempting a chronology. To these sources Prof. Knight has added one of great importance by his examination of Dorothy Wordsworth's Grasmere journals for the

years 1800, 1801, 1802, hitherto known through occasional quotations in Wordsworth's notes and selections made in the *Memoirs* by the Bishop of Lincoln. With the aid of this journal and other sources it has been possible to fix precisely the date of almost every poem of 1802, a very fruitful year.

Prof. Knight prefixes to his text a Chronological Table, in which much work is summed up. It would have been well if he had indicated clearly and invariably what dates are certain and what dates are only approximate or conjectural. In every case of doubt, real or apparent, the evidence ought to have been laid before the reader. Thus "The Whirl-Blast" is dated 1798. Wordsworth's note is given: "Observed in the holly-grove at Alfoxden, where these verses were written in the spring of 1799." This looks perplexing. The reader ought to be informed why Wordsworth's date cannot be accepted. In the spring of 1799 Wordsworth, after his return from Goslar, was, I believe, not at Alfoxden, but with the Hutchinsons at Stockburn-on-Tees. I have not made any close scrutiny of Prof. Knight's table; but unquestionably it must be regarded rather as a very valuable trial-table than as a final result. Thus "Love Lies Bleeding" and "The Cuckoo Clock" are dated 1845, a manifest error, for they were published in the year 1842. Indeed, as to the date of publication, which is given as well as the date of composition, I have noticed several instances where Prof. Knight's 1845 ought to be 1842, and his 1839 ought to be 1838.

To pass from the chronology to the text. Prof. Knight prints the final text of Wordsworth. Here, again, he is certainly right, and sufficient reasons for his decision are stated in the Preface. Some pieces are, however, added to those of the last authorised volumes. In an historical edition such as this, every printed poem of Wordsworth ought to be included. I cannot but regard it as an error that the editor should have omitted "The Convict" of *Lyrical Ballads* (1798), while reproducing "Andrew Jones" from ed. 1800, and should not have given us Wordsworth's earliest printed piece—the sonnet signed *Axiologus* in the *European Magazine*, 1787. On the other hand, we have to thank him for the "School Exercise" reprinted from the *Memoirs*; for "The Birth of Love," a translation of French stanzas signed Anon. in Wrangham's *Poems* (1795); and more particularly for "Descriptive Sketches" as it exists in the original quarto now un procurable.

The text, then, is rightly that of 1849-50. But in foot-notes the editor aims at representing, as he says, "the whole previous literary history" of each poem. Students of Wordsworth's poetry know how often and how largely he altered what he had written—sometimes for the better, sometimes for the worse. The present edition is intended to serve as a substitute for the numerous editions which appeared during the poet's lifetime. "Every alteration," says the editor, "whether for the better or for the worse, is here printed in full," only omitting slight changes in spelling, and such alterations as *ye* for *you*. It ought to be possible from the foot-notes to reconstruct the text in every state in which it

is found from 1793 to 1850. Unfortunately, the mode of indicating changes is not wholly satisfactory, and in a good many instances I have not been able to fit the early readings into the text as it stands without a reference to the original editions.

The undertaking was arduous. Absolute accuracy in editorial work is, I believe, unattainable; a margin of error must be allowed. But such an achievement as *The Cambridge Shakespeare* shows what narrow limits this margin may be reduced. It is hard that for work so nearly mechanical as the collation of various editions, to accomplish which we have simply to transform ourselves into a vigilant eye and a faithful hand, our dull hours will not serve. For such toil our best hours are required; a moment's wavering attention or languor of the eye may bring disastrous consequences. Prof. Knight has given time and toil to this edition. He has correctly recorded hundreds of textual variations. It looks downright ingratitude to be discontented with the gift he brings; yet contented it is impossible to be.

The allowed margin of error is indeed far exceeded, and the errors are not of a single kind. Although much is accurate, we can never feel secure; and, instead of serving as a substitute for the early editions, this new edition, on investigation, proves that they are indispensable. At the risk of wearying the reader I must in some degree make good my assertion. Perhaps the "Song for the Wandering Jew" supplies the most striking example of oversight. Of its seven stanzas two were added after its first publication in 1800, two were transposed, two (including a transposed stanza) were largely altered, and one was slightly altered. None of these changes are noted. In "The Idle Shepherd Boys," stanza 1, add the reading of 1843 (perhaps earlier):

"And, pleased to welcome in the May,
From hill to hill the echoes fling
Their liveliest roundelay."

Stanza 2, add the reading of 1800:

"It seems they have no work to do,
Or that their work is done;"

and that of 1827—

"Boys that have had no work to do,
Or work that now is done."

In the same stanza—text—correct the misprint "rustic hats" to "rusty hats." In stanza 3, correct "depths" to "depth." Add to note 2 on stanza 5 the reading of 1827:

"Cross, if you dare, where I shall cross—
Come on, and in my footsteps tread!"

In note 3, same stanza, for "1832" read "1827." In "Ellen Irwin," stanza 2, add the reading of 1800—"The Gordon." Stanza 3, add the reading 1800:

"But what is Gordon's beauteous face?
And what are Gordon's crosses
To them who sit by Kirtle's Braes
Upon the verdant mosses?"

Stanza 4, add the reading of 1800:

"Proud Gordon cannot bear the thoughts."

Also, l. 3—

"And, starting up, to Bruce's heart."

Also l. 6—

"And stepping forth to meet the same."

Stanza 6, add the reading of 1800 :

" So coming back across the wave,
Without a groan on Ellen's grave."

In "At the Grave of Burns," stanza 6, note the reading of 1842 :

" Well might I mourn that He was gone
Whose light I hailed when first it shone,
When, breaking forth as Nature's own,
It showed my youth."

In "The Compaint of a Forsaken Indian Woman," l. 5, note the earliest reading, 1798 :

" In sleep did I behold the skies."

In the "Anecdote for Fathers" and "Simon Lee," the transposition of stanzas (spoken of by Prof. Knight as important in the case of "Simon Lee") is unnoted. In "Ruth" it is stated that stanza 2 is absent from ed. 1800; but the after-thought was, in fact, stanza 3. In the second poem, "To the Small Celadine," note that the last stanza but one was a late addition to the poem. In note 3, correct "adventurers' skill" to "advent'rous skill;" last stanza, add the reading of 1807:

" Build who will a pyramid."

It would be possible to go through many poems in like manner. Collating "Peter Bell" with the text of the second edition, 1819 (not mentioned in Prof. Knight's bibliography)—I have not in my possession a copy of the first edition—I find some nineteen omissions or errors; in "The Idiot Boy," collated with ed. 1798, I find ten; in "Hart-Leap Well," collated with ed. 1800, I find nine.

I have dwelt upon what is faulty because Prof. Knight's edition is admirably planned, and because he has been at large cost of time and pains; therefore, it is worth while to test his work strictly. The entire edition will consist of eight volumes. Six remain to be printed. The work in these six may be made as nearly accurate as possible. The first two volumes must be worked carefully over. It would be best if they could be re-issued in a revised form; if this be impossible, the publisher must supply some pages of additions and corrections. Thus it will be possible to make this edition all that Prof. Knight and his fellow-Wordsworthians desire it to be. I fear I am myself responsible for two errors in these volumes, having spoken in a paper on "Wordsworth's Modernisations of Chaucer," from which Prof. Knight quotes, of Tyrwhitt's text of "Troylus and Cryseyde" instead of Urry's; and, again, having spoken in accordance with Wordsworth's old-fashioned view of "The Cuckoo and the Nightingale" as by Chaucer, although aware that the poem is one of those erroneously ascribed to him.

On places and persons connected with Wordsworth's poems Prof. Knight gives notes of much interest. On all that concerns the topography of Wordsworth he is our best authority; he now adds to the obligation conferred on lovers of Wordsworth and of the Lake district by his volume of 1878. Mr. M'Whirter's etchings from Cocker-mouth and Hawkshead appear to me excellent. A portrait of Wordsworth will be given in the last volume. Prof. Knight has been fortunate in obtaining permission from Lord Coleridge to print from a copy of Wordsworth's *Poetical Works* in his possession various MS. readings written by Wordsworth

on the margins. If anyone care to add one more reading, here it is, as scrawled by Wordsworth on a blank fragment of a letter addressed to him, and now lying on my desk: "Descriptive Sketches," (vol. i., p. 41, of Prof. Knight's edition):

" By choice or doom a gipsy wanders here,
Companionless, or hand in hand with fear;
Lo, where she sits beneath yon shaggy rock,
A cowering shape half seen through curling
smoke."

EDWARD DOWDEN.

Memoir of Daniel Macmillan. By Thomas Hughes, Q.C. (Macmillan.)

LATE as this book is in appearing—Daniel Macmillan died in 1857—and written as it is by an Oxford man who knew only his late career, instead of a Cambridge one who knew his life there, or, better still, by his brother, who knew him through his whole career, this *Memoir* will be welcome to all folk who care for the record of a thoughtful, able, and earnest man's life and success even in spite of feeble health and many adverse circumstances. Specially welcome is the book to those Cambridge men who, like myself, can recollect Daniel Macmillan's first coming to his first Trinity Street bookshop in 1843, and who owe him the best of such teaching as they got at the university. For many of us our tutors did nothing but give us a little mathematical and classical cram. The man who taught us to think, to read the books that made us think, and opened our boating minds, was Daniel Macmillan, along with our college friends. As long as his health lasted, and he was able to stir up undergraduates—and graduates—by his talk, he was a real power in the university. The impression he made on me was so strong that, when I took my degree in 1846, I wrote to my father, begging for a few thousand pounds to go into partnership with the Macmillans instead of to the Bar; and grievously was I disappointed when the money was refused, and I sent up to London to grind at conveyancing precedents. Yet I'm sure I should have done the firm much good, and prevented its getting so rich as it has become.

A bare-footed boy in the West Highlands, Daniel Macmillan was in 1824 bound apprentice, at the age of eleven, to a bookseller and binder of Irvine for 1s. 6d. a-week for the first year, and a rise of 1s. a-week for each of the following six years. One day his master accused him of taking something in the shop. The boy resented this. His master struck him, and Daniel seized his cap, shied the day-book at Mr. Dick's head, and bolted. That was Daniel Macmillan all over. The steam was in him still in 1843–46, when I saw most of him. In 1831 he went to Atkinson's shop in Glasgow, there did too much, and broke down. Then he came to Johnson's second-hand and new bookshop in Cambridge from 1833 to 1837, and learnt much about books. Thence he migrated to Seeley's, in Fleet Street, and while there—through the well-known *Guesses at Truth*—made the acquaintance of the man who in turn made him, or rather his success in life, Archdeacon Hare. In February 1843, he started a small business

in Aldersgate Street, which his brother Alick managed, and on August 28, 1843, Archdeacon Hare and his naval brother, Marcus, lent Daniel Macmillan £500, with which he bought Newby's business in Trinity Street, Cambridge, and started in the October term. We soon found that a man had come among us, and from that time the success of the firm was assured, for its head had brains, aims, principles, shrewdness, judgment, and the right ground to use them all in; and though his health at once began to break, yet the loyal help and affection of his brother carried the work on; no chance was left untried; the right men were picked; the tide was taken at its flow, and led on to fortune. We used to say, in my time at Cambridge, that Archdeacon Hare never laid out a better £500 in his life for himself and his friend Maurice, or the university, than when he sent Daniel Macmillan to Cambridge.

The pluck of the man was tremendous. He was always so ill that he would have been quite justified in turning invalid, lying on his back and doing nothing; but he fought and worked, married happily, and had children, planned and directed, till he had used up every atom of force that his strong will could gather, and then, after saying, "I am so tired, tired," and a few more words, on June 27, 1857, ceased to be. Daniel Macmillan, like his brother, owed most of his character to his mother. His father died when he was ten. Brought up a narrow Scotch Calvinist, getting "religion" among the Baptists at Cambridge, to whom his employer Johnson belonged, he opened out into Broad Churchism at Seeley's under the influence of Hare's *Guesses at Truth*, Maurice's *Kingdom of Christ*, and Alexander J. Scott's *Lectures*. In that belief he continued and died. He was a strongly religious man, looking Death in the face almost weekly for the last twelve years of his life. No young fellow who came under his influence is likely to forget him. I can see the dark Scotch face with its deep-set eyes and prominent lips, and can hear the hearty laugh and the catch of the asthmatic breath, as plainly now as any time in the years 1843–46, when their owner was holding forth or chatting in any of the three Cambridge shops which he successively held.

Mr. Hughes's book has a kind of stranger's, far-off touch to me, as if he had never known Daniel Macmillan well. Their natures are not much akin. But the *Memoir* lets the man tell his own story by his letters, and the reader gets a view of one more man who in his day did a good stroke of work, and left the world better than he found it.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

History of Rome. By Wilhelm Ihne. English Edition. Vols. IV. and V. (Longmans.)

These volumes complete the author's translation of his *History of Rome*, originally published in German. Dr. Ihne has done ample justice to his own work. His English style is admirably clear and forcible. We heartily welcome a book which presents the familiar narrative with all the accuracy and

impartiality that could be desired, and is likewise remarkably rich in independent suggestions and criticisms. The first three volumes, together with the same writer's short account of Early Rome in the "Epoch" series, are widely known and highly valued, particularly for the light which they throw on the early phases of the Roman Constitution. Dr. Ihne's extreme scepticism with regard to the traditional history did not prevent him from attempting to divine the real course of political events from the one-sided version of the Roman historian; and he has contributed not a little to the reconstruction which Niebuhr initiated. It was to be expected that a writer who had dealt so ably with the politics of the early Republic would exhibit equal insight into the circumstances of its decline and fall. The volumes before us embrace the period from the end of the Punic Wars to the close of Sulla's dictatorship. Dr. Ihne rightly regards this as the practical termination of the Republic and the beginning of the Monarchy. As for the Dictator's abdication, he explains the apparent mystery by showing that such a step was only consistent with his peculiar position. He could not be a perpetual Dictator, because his object was aristocratic, not monarchical rule; while at the same time it was impossible for him to resume the place of a simple Senator. He therefore sensibly retired to watch and test the working of the reformed Constitution.

The fourth volume is especially interesting as a study of the political forces which constituted the Republican or Senatorial régime. No historian of Rome has more lucidly analysed this unique combination of popular sovereignty with aristocratic direction, where the people exercised a real controlling power, extending even to the military administration; while the Senate, notwithstanding, maintained its place as the executive during the critical era of conquest till it broke down under the burden of Empire. Dr. Ihne finds the chief secret of this harmony in the preponderance wisely secured to the rural vote. This was generally sufficient to give a conservative spirit even to the Comitia Tributa and the Tribunes themselves, so long as Roman statesmen adhered to the rule of excluding freedmen and other new voters of the poorer class from all except the city tribes. As regards the legal relation between the Senate and the Comitia, Dr. Ihne notices the various fatal infractions of the Senate's right of initiative, ending with the systematic violation of the established precedent by the Gracchi. He ventures the conjecture that, when the Senate restored the old usage after the fall of C. Gracchus, they must have obtained for it the force of law, since Marius, when Tribune, instead of dispensing with a Senatus-consultum, had to extort it by threats of violence. Regarding the more complicated question of the relations between the two popular Comitia, Dr. Ihne adopts the well-known theory that the number of centuries in each class was equalised, so as to deprive the rich of their predominance, and at the same time to adapt the number of the classes to that of the tribes; but he holds that this change (like the classification ascribed to Servius Tullius) was not effected at any one time, but was

brought about gradually by the Censors, whose right of making citizens and classifying them seems to have been quite absolute. He differs from Mommsen respecting the extent to which Sulla curtailed the tribunical power, accepting Livy's statement—which is certainly explicit—that the Tribunes were unconditionally prohibited from proposing laws.

No less valuable is Dr. Ihne's account of the external history, which culminates in the Social War. The hardships of the allies must have been the more intolerable if, as he maintains in spite of Livy, equal alliances had previously existed in almost every quarter, except where the land had been confiscated and colonised. He lays much stress on the commercial isolation of the Italian communities, which contributed, along with the competition of slave-labour and of foreign corn, to ruin the farmers. He doubts whether the Agrarian Commission, though it survived its founder, C. Gracchus, really succeeded in establishing any considerable number of new proprietors. Mommsen connects with its labours the extraordinary increase of citizens during the six years b.c. 131-125; but how (as Dr. Ihne asks) could the Commission create citizens? He follows the high authority of Lange in supposing that some partial extensions of the citizenship must have been made, though the plebiscita are not on record. But the crucial grievance of the allies was the liability to eviction, which was brought nearer by the democratic agitation for new colonies. M. de Coulanges, indeed, assures us that "the principle of all the agrarian laws was that neither the subject nor the ally could own the soil; for them property had no existence; the law admitted the complete right of property only within the limits of the *ager Romanus*." Dr. Ihne regards the danger as resulting simply from the scarcity of unoccupied land. The agrarian reformer, M. Livius Drusus, declared that "he had left nothing to give away except the sky and mud" (*coelum et coenum*).

The Social War must be attributed to the "overbearing pride and self-sufficiency" of the Roman citizens, and to the obstinate conservatism or "legalism" so strongly rooted in the Roman character. The spirit of concession was arrested just at the critical moment when Rome had won complete dominion over Italy, and consequently her steadfast allies were left outside the pale of the Constitution. The impolicy of the Senate hastened the inevitable revolution, which Dr. Ihne describes somewhat metaphysically as the "restoration of equilibrium," through the gravitation of power to the masses of the provincials, but which was much more due to the inherent necessity for a strongly centralised military government to defend the empire.

GEORGE C. WARRE.

The Last Punic War: Tunis, Past and Present. By A. M. Broadley. (Blackwood.)

ALTHOUGH since the recall of M. Roustan the Tunisian question has passed its acute stage, the political situation in Egypt and the continued ferment among the Arabs of North Africa give a fresh interest to the

subject of these volumes. Mr. Broadley, as correspondent of the *Times* during the French expedition, enjoyed excellent opportunities of criticising the preparations made for that enterprise, and of arriving at a sound judgment of its political and military success. Several vexed questions discussed by him are of so purely political a character as to be beyond the scope of the ACADEMY. Indeed, the chief and most absorbing interest of this work is political; for the introductory résumé of the history of Tunis cannot be seriously regarded as a literary achievement, being merely a bald chronicle of events in which the Spanish occupation under Charles V. alone receives anything like adequate treatment, and which, besides showing too evident signs of hasty compilation, is marred by errors that might easily have been obviated by a thorough revision. This is the more to be regretted because a succinct and critical review of the history of Tunis anterior to 1830 would have formed a welcome prelude to Mr. Broadley's interesting and valuable account of his personal experiences. A special correspondent of a newspaper, particularly when at the seat of war, is necessarily often obliged to write with extreme haste; but it is inexplicable that, when he has resolved upon publishing the important and well-digested information of a year's practical experience, he should appear indifferent to the literary form it should take. It is both surprising and annoying to observe that, by the exercise of even ordinary care, these volumes might have been rendered far more readable. The omission of digressions that are often wholly irrelevant, and the absence of errors that are clearly the result of inattention, would have endowed Mr. Broadley's narrative with a coherency and stability of structure it does not now possess.

The advent of this book seems to have much exercised the minds of people in Tunis, and to have been anticipated, by M. de Grilleau at least, in a sanguine spirit which he will not find justified on perusal. In a recent letter that breathes a patriotic belief in the future of Tunis and in the reality of the policy of reform inaugurated by M. Roustan's successor, M. Cambon, the French correspondent speaks of Mr. Broadley, who was, "during the campaign, the soul of the English opposition," as having been recently completely converted to the French cause, and alludes to the present publication as about to appear under the title of the "Fourth Punic War." The *amour propre*, however, of all concerned in the expedition to Tunis will now receive a rude blow, for Mr. Broadley exhibits no signs of any such conversion, and his attitude is as honourably consistent as might have been expected. His narrative of the incidents that led to M. Roustan's melodramatic rise and fall, and his history of the whole campaign of last summer, form a scathing exposé of the Roustan-Mussalli intrigues, and of the lamentable deficiency of ordinary forethought on the part of the commissariat and ambulance service in the French army of occupation. He has nothing but praise for the brave and noble spirit of endurance displayed under the most exasperating circumstances by the young French soldiers, but at

the same time he does not spare the trickery of French diplomacy. His account of the conduct of the war and of the events that led to the enforced treaty with the Bey make complete the unsavoury revelations of the Rochefort trial; and there need be no difficulty, even for M. de Grilleau, in appreciating the irony of the title of this work—"The Last Punic War."

Considerable light is thrown by Mr. Broadley upon the somewhat mysterious raids of the Khamirs into the province of Constantine, but the true origin of the disturbances that afforded the French the pretext for invading Tunis still lies enshrouded in obscurity. A fortnight spent among the Khamirs convinced him that these mountaineers are not the savages they were represented to be by the Algerian *Akhbar* and certain French journals, but agriculturists and cattle-breeders addicted to Rob Roy's practice of the good old rule and simple plan. In an animated chapter Mr. Broadley testifies that nothing could be easier for those interested than to foment disturbances and then magnify the gravity of their result to the authorities in France. The occupation of Kef, the bombardment of Tabarka, and the advance of Gen. Forgemol into the Khamir mountains were incidents of such swift sequence that they effectually deprived the Bey of time to consider his position. The control of the telegraph was an immense advantage to M. Roustan and his friends; Mr. Broadley's remarks on this subject, and his chronicle of the events of the spring of 1881, possess the merit of thoroughly elucidating a dark diplomatic chapter in Tunisian history. The bombardment of Sfax, the autumn campaign, and the quadruple military promenade to Kairwán occupy the greater part of the second volume, and are described with much picturesque power. The author's illustrated account of the Holy City is, however, of greater and more permanent interest. Previous to the French occupation, Kairwán was almost unknown to Europeans, and had scarcely ever been leisurely inspected by traveller or archaeologist. Dr. Shaw barely refers to the city in his remarkable *Travels*; and Mr. Rae's notice of it, and his plan of its streets and walls, formed, indeed, the only monograph of authority we possessed. Mr. Broadley's description of Kairwán and its great mosque is deeply interesting, and is accompanied by some useful illustrations. He enjoyed the good fortune of being the first European who visited the interior of the tomb of a personal friend of the Prophet, Abdullah Ben Wádib el Belawi, a sanctuary not even second in reputation to the great Mosque of Okhbar itself. His detailed account of this building shows it to be of marvellous architectural beauty and archaeological interest, even when compared with the many other striking monuments of Arab art in Kairwán.

J. ARTHUR BLAIKIE.

Reminiscences of my Irish Journey in 1849.
By Thomas Carlyle. (Sampson Low.)

MR. FROUDE, who has edited these *Reminiscences*, as well as the two volumes published last year, tells us in his Preface that in

Carlyle's journal for 1849 the two following entries occur:—

"May 17, 1849.—Am thinking of a tour in Ireland; unhappily, have no call of *desire* that way, or any way, but am driven out somewhat (just now) as by the point of bayonets at my back. Ireland really *is* my problem; the breaking point of the huge suppuration which all British and all European society now is. Set down in Ireland, one might at least feel, *Here* is thy problem: In God's name, what wilt thou do with it?"

And what, in God's name, did he do with it? Alas! This is what he wrote when he came back:—

"Nov. 11, 1849.—Went to Ireland as foreshadowed in the last entry; wandered about there all through July: have half forcibly recalled my remembrances, and thrown them down on paper since my return. Ugly spectacle: sad health: sad humour, a thing unhappy to look back upon. The whole country figures in my mind like a ragged coat; one huge beggar's gaberdine, not patched or patchable any longer: far from a joyful or beautiful spectacle."

Far from it, indeed, to see a great teacher and philosopher, the author of *Sartor Resartus* and the *French Revolution*, doing no more with the problem which he owns was given him to consider than weakly railing at it. This Irish journal is, as Carlyle himself would say, if he were reading it in sane mind and health, the pitifullest of human utterances. Vain bemoanings at his own state of health, ill-natured remarks about everything and everybody, and grumblings at little personal discomforts make up the greater part of it. Only once, so far as I can remember, does he utter any expression of thankfulness, and then it is for a "beautiful big old English bed, in which, begirt with mere silence, I slept and again slept a heavy sleep still remembered with thankfulness." Well for him if he could have remembered more with thankfulness. He seems to have had what any ordinary mortal would have deemed a very delightful tour in Ireland. He found plenty of friends there, who gave him a warm Irish welcome without attempting to lionise him. He was not bored by any great banquets, but was passed on by easy stages from one country house to another, being everywhere received with the greatest kindness and hospitality. But a disorganised stomach spoilt all, and turned the fair green isle of Erin into a boggy waste.

Like so many Englishmen, he regards Irish evils as arising entirely from the national character. "Remedy for Ireland," he exclaims—"to cease generally from following the devil; no other remedy that I know of." He suggests no means whereby the kingdom of God may be promoted, and oppression and wrong done away with. This is what all true workers for Ireland are now trying to effect, but it is to be feared they would not have Carlyle's sympathy. If the problem were given him to solve, it is terrible to think that he should have made no effort to understand it. Happily, Mr. Gladstone never says, "Eheu! to bed, and leave it to the gods."

Thus the truth has to be stated, even by a devoted disciple of Carlyle. These Irish reminiscences, like the former volumes, reveal

a very weak, discontented mortal, instead of the strong, terribly earnest, scathing prophet whom we behold in his works. Indeed, the most pleasant glimpse we have had of Carlyle lately has been in Caroline Fox's delightful journal. Even *his* melancholy could not resist the influence of her bright, active spirit. Yet in spite of this revelation of weakness and ill-temper, the great torn heart of the man is plainly visible. A preacher who denounces the evils of his time is apt to let his voice grow harsh with perpetual remonstrance. Jeremiah had not a smooth tongue, and probably Isaiah frequently made himself unpleasant to his friends. When these miserable reminiscences are forgotten, Carlyle's influence will again be felt, and he will then be more gratefully remembered by an age that owes much to his teaching.

MARY M. HEATON.

A COLLECTION OF SPANISH SONGS.

Chants populaires Espagnols: Quatrains et Seguidilles, avec accompagnement pour piano. Dessins de Santiago de Arcos, par Achille Fouquier. (Paris: Librairie des Bibliophiles.)

M. ACHILLE FOUCHE is known to the public by his sketches of travel and sport in the Pyrenees, in the East, and in Tunis, and to his friends for his MS. collections of Basque and Spanish songs. He has here published an *édition de luxe* of the most popular Spanish *seguidillas* and *coplas*, with the originals and French translations side by side, arranged according to their subjects. The majority of these verses are of Andalusian origin, but sufficient are given from other parts of Spain to make the book fairly representative of all that is really Spanish, excluding the Catalan, Galician, Asturian, and Basque songs. The short introductions to each section are admirably done. Without wearying the reader with irrelevant or too learned disquisitions, just enough is said to direct the attention to what follows, and to form a slight break in what might otherwise prove the monotony of these endless quatrains. Not that these trifles are altogether without instruction. There are traits in the Spanish character that can be read better in these verses than in any deeper study. The passionate ardour of Southern love, with its depth and intensity in some cases, and its mere hasty flash and fiery sparkle in others, is here abundantly portrayed. The true religious feeling, as well as the superstition, which sways so many Spaniards finds frequent expression here. That sad melancholy and weariness of life—the effect, perhaps, of want of vitality in a warm climate which makes Dolores and Lágrimas sometimes so appropriate names to Spanish girls—is also fully represented. It is curious to remark the concentration of thought and terseness of expression of these *coplas* in a people whose oratory and writings so often sin by wordy vagueness and diffuseness. Here and there one meets with coincidences of thought and expression common to far different poets. In Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese," she tells of her husband's first

kiss, and of her own gift of a lock of hair, keeping

“pure from all those years

The kiss my mother left there when she died.”
With greater passion some unknown Spaniard sings :

“ Dos besos hay en el mundo
Que no se apartan de mi,
El ultimo de mi madre
Y el primero que to di.”

“ There are two kisses in the world
Which shall never depart from me,
The last which my mother gave
And the first which I gave to thee.”

Goldsmith’s touching lines in the *Vicar of Wakefield* are almost exceeded in pathos by the following :—

“ Por ti me olvidé de Dios,
Por ti la gloria perdi,
Y ahora me voy a quedar
Sin Dios, sin gloria y sin ti.”

“ For thee I forgot my God,
I lost my honour for thee,
And now I shall ever remain
Without God, without honour, and thee.”

Could passionate love be better expressed than in the two following ? Notice the diminutive “ *malito* ” in the first ; the dear one is only a little ill, yet his frenzied “ *novia* ” says :—

“ Me han dicho que estás malito,
Y a Dios le pido llo-rando
Que a mi me quite salud
Y a ti te le vaya dando.”

“ They tell me that you are unwell,
And with tears I beg it of God,
That from me he should take my health
And bestow it all upon thee.”

“ Te quiero mas que el viver,
Mas que a mi padre y mi madre,
Y si no fuero pecado
Mas que a la Vergen del Carmen.”

“ I love thee more than the life,
Than father and mother more,
And if it were not a sin,
Than the Virgin del Carmen more.”

Here is one which may fit some of our own fair coquettes who are fond of exhibiting a cross from their necks :—

“ Donde matan a un cristiano
Suelen poner una cruz.
Por ese con hilo de oro
Al cuello la llevas tu ?”

“ Wherever murder is done
A cross is wont to be set.
Is this why with chainlet of gold
You wear one about your neck ?”

For the wit take this :

“ Cuando uno quiere a una,
Y esa no lo quiere,
Es lo mismo que en-contrarse
Un calvo en la calle
Un peine.”

“ When one loves another,
And that other loves not one,
It is as if a bald man
In the street should find a comb.”

Our last shall be for the folk-lore mythologist. It is written by one who knows nothing of Tithonus, yet a whole legend might easily be evolved from it.

“ Cuando sale la Aurora
Sale llorando;
¡Pobrecita, qué noche
Habrá pasado.”

“ When Aurora rises
Forth in tears she goes,
Poor little one ! what a night
(Of sorrow) she must have passed !”

The illustrations of Gutierrez Arcos are worthy of the text ; we admire especially the last, the conversation at the prison bars. An Appendix of music completes a volume which must be welcome to all lovers of Spanish literature and song.

WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

TWO BOOKS ON SCOTTISH SPORT.

On the Grampian Hills. By F. F. Whitehurst. (Tinsley Bros.)

Benderloch ; or, Notes from the West Highlands. By W. A. Smith. (Paisley : Gardner.)

THE thread of sport which alone connects these books is sufficiently slender. Mr. Whitehurst shot grouse and ptarmigan ; while sport in *Benderloch* means for the most part sweeping Lochs Etive and Creran with a dredge. It is worth while noticing them, because anything relating to sport is of great interest to the multitudes which will shortly flock in pursuit of it to Scotch lodges and country houses. Perhaps the best mode of characterising these books would be to call one sport without natural history, the other natural history without sport. Mr. Whitehurst brings together some thirty articles which originally appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, and prattles artlessly in the style

which is dear to the readers of that paper on the plumage of a ptarmigan or the changing colours of the Scottish hare. Less than a third of the book treats of sport proper on the Grampians ; and, although the second title promises grouse and ptarmigan shooting, deer stalking, salmon and trout fishing, the few lines devoted to these latter subjects are of the most commonplace character. Hackneyed topics may be rendered interesting by novel treatment, but neither instruction nor amusement could be gained from Mr. Whitehurst’s narratives of grouse and ptarmigan shooting. His attitude is that of a Londoner who pays a visit to Scotland, greatly enjoys the luxury of the new saloon carriage and sleeping accommodation on his way north, and the many good things which a Scotch country house contains for its guests, but who has neither sufficient experience in shooting and fishing, nor sufficient literary skill if he had to render his essays useful to sportsmen, in the sense that St. John’s and Colquhoun’s books are useful. He compares himself to Mr. Winkle when he went rook-shooting, and as far as his claims to treat of Scottish sport are concerned, we are content to acquiesce in the simile.

The bulk of the book is made up of articles written in the ordinary sporting style of the day on runs with different packs of hounds. Jejune as this kind of literary fare is in the weekly sporting papers, it becomes intolerable to most readers a season or two after date. He must be a keen hunter who cares in fancy to run with the Brighton Harriers, when the scent is very cold indeed, after a year or two have elapsed. All such accounts of hunting inevitably proceed on the same lines. A “ vulpine quadruped ” is first found. Many pages may be filled with a skilful enumeration of his running from this holt to that spinney, by Lord A.’s park, up Sir Peter B.’s avenue, and the like. It is then time to kill “ the quarry ; ” and this allows a grand opportunity of introducing the names and horses of those who were up at the finish. Of course the lovely daughters of the M. F. H. himself will be particularised, the Hon. Henry C. (on a gallant gray), Captain D., Major E. (on a shapely chestnut), Viscount F., and the cheery form of Squire G. So ends

“ a regular clinker of a run.” Those who like this style of writing will find as much of it as the most ardent fox-hunter can desire in *On the Grampian Hills*.

Benderloch is written in the form of a journal kept by a country-lover of the various rustic sights and sounds which succeeded one another during the last two years in the district of Appin, in the Western Highlands. A pleasing and poetic appreciation of bird, flower, and insect causes the book to resemble the writings of Milner and the author of *The Gamekeeper at Home*. The scent of heather is wafted on the fresh Atlantic breezes through its pages. With much observation Mr. Smith has little or no sense of humour, and thus misses much that is enjoyable in the lives of the lower animals, and many opportunities of enlivening his pages ; but the book is a faithful transcript from day to day and week to week of the natural changes in animal and vegetable life where the ordinary sternness of a Scottish climate, especially in winter, is mitigated by the vicinity of the Gulf Stream. We are surprised at the many objects of interest on the shores of Loch Etive, or in his walks among the fir plantations, which Mr. Smith could find even in the month of December. The landscape in the different seasons is carefully described, and the ever-changing beauty of hills and sea lovingly dwelt upon. When wind and weather admitted, Mr. Smith swept the seabottom with his dredge, and generally managed to find some mollusc, serpula, or seaweed, which forms the subject of a pleasant examination. At other times he lands, and either shoots or rambles over brae and glen with the hungry eyes of a naturalist, not disdaining a chat with the natives, and every now and then inserting a scrap of folk-lore. Thus we learn that to see a colt with its back towards you on starting for a journey is the worst of luck, only to be exceeded, perhaps, should you chance to hear a cuckoo before breakfast. The comparatively recent arrivals of the rabbit, squirrel, and starling in the Western Highlands are duly commented on. Mr. Smith, in gipsy-fashion, experimented upon a dinner off a squirrel, and, by soaking the creature in running water, managed to wash out the strong flavour of turpentine which it naturally possesses, and enjoyed a good meal. It will be long, however, we opine, before squirrels will be generally eaten. *Benderloch* is in many respects a charming book, filled with a keen appreciation of natural beauty and penetrated with love for all the creatures which so greatly endear themselves to lovers of the country. It contains a solecism here and there ; and occasionally the author, after the manner of his nation, indulges himself in a mild metaphysical speculation, but speedily returns to Loch Linnhe and the scented pine-woods of his pleasant home. We cannot fancy a book which would prove more useful and interesting to every poet-naturalist who uses his eyes and ears. It ought to be found on the table of every Highland lodge this summer. Observations occur in it on very many of the objects contained in the fauna and flora of Western Scotland. The merganser, the guillemot, and the different gulls of the Western sea-board are evidently dear to this

skilful observer. We thank Mr. Smith for a delightful addition to the natural history of the Highlands, and that we do so heartily may be proved from the fact of the book possessing no index. That neither table of contents nor index are to be found is the great blemish of *Benderloch*. The addition of an index would at once give unity and usefulness to what at present are but careful though disjointed studies of the life and habits of many interesting and some rare creatures.

M. G. WATKINS.

SOME ANTIQUARIAN BOOKS.

A Digest of the Domesday of Bedfordshire. By William Airy, M.A., late Vicar of Keysore, Bedfordshire, Rector of Swynshed, and Rural Dean. With Preliminary Note by his son, Basil Reginald Airy. From Mr. Basil Airy's Preliminary Note, we learn that this work was completed by his father only a few months before his death in 1874. The bulk of it was compiled from eight to ten years ago. The present publication is due to Mr. D. G. Cary Elwes. The MS. was submitted to members of the Archaeological Institute when they met at Bedford in 1881; and, at their suggestion, Mr. Elwes set to work, and succeeded in getting together the requisite number of subscriptions. The late Mr. Airy, being connected with Bedfordshire, was led to undertake an extension and translation of Domesday for the county, as a sequel to the issue of Sir H. James' photo-zincographic facsimile, which took place somewhere in the sixties. Having accomplished this task, he found himself dissatisfied with it.

"I became convinced," he says, "that a bald translation of Domesday is of no value whatever: the difficulty of reference is as great as with the original: and the sameness of character in the entries is more palpable, and becomes more wearying when repeated over and over again in English words at full, than when the eye catches up the meaning in a rapid glance over the Latin contractions."

Accordingly, he prepared a Digest of the entries which make up the record—an arrangement which, for this county, is more necessary and appropriate than for some others. In Bedfordshire, a manor, now a parish, bearing one name, was often divided among a number of owners. Thus Alricesse, with variations of name, occurs four times over. The Bishop of Durham held land in it; so did William de Ow; so did Nigel de Albini; and so did Ulsi, a "King's prebendary" and burgess of Bedford. These scattered entries are all brought together under one heading, that heading being the modern name of the manor or parish (in this instance Arlesay). These modern names are arranged alphabetically, the Domesday names being added, as it were, parenthetically. This arrangement is open to two defects, which, to a stranger, are at once apparent. First, there is no index of Domesday names. Thus, if you hit upon Wadehelle, there is no index to tell you where any account of it is to be found. Mr. Cary Elwes has appended a valuable Index, in which, however, names of persons and places are both massed together, whereas they should have been indexed separately. But to find Wadehelle, the reader must turn over the leaves at hazard, until he happens to light upon the modern name Odell, under which the place he is in search of is to be found. Next, the Digest, being of the same size and appearance as the Ordnance Survey facsimile, is, nevertheless, published separately from it, and has no other references to the original than the paging of the photo-zincograph. So that a reader who happens to possess only Sir H. Ellis' edition has no clue to the whereabouts of names what-

ever. The notation, which all the literary world recognises, of 215 (a, b) or 216 (1, 2, 3, 4), and so on, is neglected altogether. These are serious drawbacks. Mr. Airy, however, has done more than arrange the items alphabetically according to manors or parishes. He gives a summary of the record for each item, which is only a translation, slightly re-arranged; and, in the margin, he has given the comparative values of each piece of land under three headings—D, C, and E. D stands for 1086, the date of the survey; C for 1066, the date of the Conquest; E for "the reign of King Edward," to fix which Mr. Airy takes the arbitrary date 1046, or twenty years before King Edward's death. For this latter assumption we venture to think there is no authority. The Latin is, taking Fleteuic for example, fol. 216 (2), "Valet l. solidos: quando Receipt lx. solidos; T. R. E. viii. libras." Mr. Airy renders "D. £2 10s.; C. £3; E. £8." But T. R. E., unquestionably throughout the counties for which the Exeter Domesday exists, always means "ea die qua rex E. fuit uiuus et mortuus," or, as the Winton cartulary has it, "on ðam timan ðe Eadweard cing wes cuci and dead." If this rule be the same all England over, the entry for Flitwick means that on the 5th of January 1066 it was worth £8; that when the Norman owner, William Lovet, received it it was worth £3; and that in 1086 it was worth £2 10s. This serious depreciation in value of the Bedfordshire manors affords a melancholy insight into the devastation which the events of 1066 caused in this part of England; and it would be a curious enquiry to trace by the scale of depreciation the path of armies through the county, as has been done for the West of England by the Rev. J. A. Bennett, of South Cadbury. Mr. Airy appears to have done good service in correcting the errors of the Messrs. Lysons; and he has been so far successful in the matter of identification as to leave, if we understand, only one place unassigned. He has also given brief biographical notices of the tenants *in capite*. The Introduction is interesting, but, it must be confessed, not very original, nor very profound. Mr. Airy has the usual things to say about the measurement of land, the virgate, the carucate, &c.; but what he has said is not the last that has been said on these subjects, and must be considered as, to a great extent, of the past. He calls attention to a singular tenure of a piece of land by a priest in frank almoign, on condition of his saying a mass every Monday for the souls of the King and Queen, the former being living, the latter at this time dead. There is a passage of which further elucidation would be welcome, fol. 218 (3): "Duas uirgas uero et dimidiam occupauit, unde nec liberatorem nec adiuvatorem inuenit." Mr. Airy ingeniously, perhaps correctly, renders—"Two and a half virgates he has taken possession of, for which he produces neither livery nor voucher." We should gladly have heard something more of the ideas of the translator with regard to the "livery and voucher"—so also with respect to the "King's prebendaries" and other matters. But the reader, while he enjoys the author's pleasant companionship and safe guidance over the level country, must not, perhaps, complain that he has to climb the hills alone.

Members of Parliament, Scotland, 1357-1880. (Privately Printed; Aylesbury: Hazell.) This work, which is reprinted from Mr. Foster's *Collectanea Genealogica*, is the first that has been completed of the elaborate list which he is issuing in that new periodical. It is also the first of the "Members of Parliament" series, and is to be followed by volumes dealing respectively with the English and with the Irish members. The need of such a work has undoubtedly been

felt, and it will prove, we believe, a very welcome addition to our existing books of reference. Mr. Foster, in this case, frankly disclaims all pretensions to original research, and warns us that his list is avowedly a compilation. As a compilation, therefore, it must be criticised; and, as such, we do not hesitate to say that it reflects the highest credit on the industry of Mr. Foster and of the students who have volunteered him their assistance. The labour involved has been very great, and dreary at the best, and it would be ungracious to search for the minute errors which must always be inseparable from works dealing with many thousands of facts. But Mr. Foster has not confined himself to re-arranging and annotating the official list. He does not hesitate to correct it in many instances; and so numerous are the errors which, with the assistance of Mr. Beavan, he has detected that a revised edition of the Irish return is said to be now in contemplation. He has also incorporated the names from Willis' *Notitia Parliamentaria*, a valuable addition to the official return. It is but just to add that such a work as this can afford little scope for that critical acumen which has distinguished Mr. Foster as a genealogist, and the hostile reception of which, in a certain quarter, has enabled him signal to vindicate himself. He has published and circulated with the present volume a "Reply to the Remarks of the Lyon Clerk Depute" on his biographical notices of the Scotch members. Mr. Foster had, it seems, been taken to task for his incredulity about a peerage pedigree "proved and registered" at the Lyon office a few years ago. In this remarkable paper, which is a masterpiece of genealogical criticism, he ruthlessly demolishes this precious production, and displays, in the course of his minute analysis, a singularly exhaustive knowledge of records beyond the Tweed. We fear that this onslaught of the audacious Southron must have left the Lyon "statant affronté," and his Clerk Depute "at gaze!"

Index of Norfolk Topography. By Walter Rye. (Longmans.) We have in this volume a fresh proof of Mr. Rye's indefatigable industry, and of the thorough mastery of the antiquities of Norfolk which, by incessant labour, he has attained. It is due chiefly to such antiquaries as himself that the standard of topographical excellence has been rapidly rising, and that the "impudent" plagiarisms which he justly denounces are being now widely uprooted by works of original research. There is also a marked tendency among recent local historians to restrict the areas with which they deal—a sure consequence of the closer study now demanded in these matters. Mr. Anderson's work seems only to have shown how much even of printed material there was yet left to be catalogued, but the peculiar value of Mr. Rye's arduous undertaking lies in his indexing of those MS. collections with which he is so well qualified to deal. He has done so much, and done it so well, that we cannot but regret his abandonment of his original intention to include the valuable calendars of Domestic State Papers (p. 8), his reason being that they are "well indexed in themselves." As he rightly praises the Index to the admirable Calendar of Bodleian Charters, and yet incorporates its references in his work, the reason seems hardly consistent, especially as an Index to the Norfolk references in all the volumes of the State Papers would have saved infinitely more labour for future searchers than one to the single volume of Bodleian charters, and to save labour by making every index as comprehensive as possible should be the primary object of the Index Society. The calendars of Chancery suits under Elizabeth might also, perhaps, have been laid under contribution. The Index will possess

great interest for students of local nomenclature, this division of the subject having been worked up very carefully. If Mr. Rye occasionally hesitates needlessly in identifying a place-name, he errs, if at all, on the right side, and does wisely in leaving it an open question. We venture to think that, in indexing, under Norwich, "the Dutch Church" and "the French or Walloon congregation" separately, he has ignored, by what seems to be a common error, the fact that the Walloons who immigrated into the Eastern counties under Elizabeth were then known as "Dutch," and were, of course, quite distinct from the French immigrants of a century later. We are glad to learn that Mr. Rye contemplates a Life of Peter le Neve in recognition of his eminent services in the cause of antiquarian research.

The History and Antiquities of Colchester Castle. (Colchester: Benham.) This unpretending little work, in its neat cover, stands aloof from the run of local publications. As a critical and exhaustive monograph on this "vastest of Norman donjons" it is a valuable contribution, not only to the local, but to the general, history of England. We regret, therefore, that, in the praiseworthy attempt to interest as many readers as possible in his subject, the author has avowedly given "a popular form" to the book. The incessant foot-notes to which "the dry bones" are relegated seem with concise information, but the device is not a convenient one. The true "history" of Colchester Castle is singularly uneventful, the chief points of interest in the fortress being its size, its early date, its materials, and the part it played in the events of the years 1214-18. These three last are thoroughly discussed from an independent standpoint, and the results obtained are original and interesting. A remarkable resemblance to the Tower of London is discovered in some of the leading features, and the conclusions of previous archaeologists are vigorously assailed. The author assigns to the keep an earlier date than is generally admitted, and on this subject makes a telling point (p. 148). The struggle for the fortress at the period of the Charter is well worked out, and some slight errors of Canon Stubbs are corrected, as also are some of Mr. Freeman's assumptions. Mr. Markham's account of the siege of Colchester is somewhat sharply criticised. There is a useful introductory chapter on ancient Colchester, and that on the "Demesnes of the Castle" treats of a subject of which little is known. Traces, it is suggested, are found among them of the long-sought common lands of a Hundred. There is a good view of the noble gateway of the Keep—an early twelfth-century addition.

A Description of the Monument and Effigies in Porlock Church, Somerset. By Maria Halliday. (Torquay Directory Company.) The dual church of Dunster stands out as one of the glories of Somerset and one of the curiosities of ecclesiastical architecture in England. The exterior of the neighbouring church of Porlock is not likely to arrest the attention of the stranger—until two years ago it had not even attracted the notice of Mrs. Halliday, though she has long been resident a few miles away—but within it stands a monument of great interest. Hitherto some mystery has shrouded the names of the mighty personages of the past whose memory this elaborate altar-tomb was intended to keep alive; and the object of this handsome volume is to prove that it was erected in honour of the fourth Baron Harrington, Lord of Porlock, and of his wife, Lady Elizabeth Courtenay, the founders of a chantry in the church of Porlock. These are great names to be connected with an obscure parish in Somerset, familiar now to none but an occasional tourist or the hunter of the red deer,

and they naturally draw Mrs. Halliday into some detail of the family history of the Harringtons. The work is beautifully illustrated by Mr. Roscoe Gibbs, who seems to have devoted an immensity of careful attention to his various representations of the monument, and to have travelled over extensive districts of England with the object of beholding any similar remnants of antiquity that might have been left by the destroyer or the restorer. Mrs. Halliday's volume will call to mind many other works of a similar character, and it will not suffer from the comparison. It will add another charm to the numerous specimens of ecclesiastical architecture that delight the heart of stranger and native in the pleasant meadows of Somerset.

Archaeologia Aeliana. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Part 25. Vol. IX. New Series. (Newcastle: Reid.) The Newcastle Society of Antiquaries is itself an antiquity. It has had enrolled among its fellows many of the most illustrious names of the North of England and the Scottish Border. John Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, was at one time its secretary, and Dr. Raine, the historian of North Durham, filled the post at another. It has always taken a prominent part in the higher questions of archaeology, and never consented, like so many similar provincial bodies, to narrow its vision to a single district or kingdom. The part before us is an instance of this. A large portion of it is taken up by a learned and well-illustrated paper on the Pfahlgraben, or boundary of the Roman Empire between the Danube and the Rhine. Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, the writer, has a competent acquaintance with Roman archaeology, and he has personally inspected this vast earthwork at many points. Mr. Ralph Carr Ellison contributes a paper on the Saxon names of certain Roman roads, and Mr. Clayton two others on Roman Centurial Stones. Whether we agree with him or not, the facts and speculations of the latter gentleman are worth careful study.

Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Part I., Vol. VI. Edited by R. S. Ferguson. (Kendal: Wilson.) The inhabitants of our Northern counties are noted for their love of local history. The hand of the destroyer has been at work there as elsewhere. Reformers, Puritans, churchwardens, and church-restorers have each of them done their works of destruction according to their lights. The great landowners have pulled down castles to build stables, and dug away prehistoric earthworks to mend highways, even as the same classes of persons have done elsewhere; but in the North deeds of wantonness which violate the historic sense seldom pass without rebuke. A curious instance, though not a very fatal one, is commemorated by Mr. R. S. Ferguson in the first paper before us. It appears that in 1835 the members of the reformed corporation of Carlisle, in their hot zeal for things modern, determined on having a new coat of arms. It is true they had a very beautiful old one that had come down to them from the middle ages, but then this had suffered abuse by the acts of their unreformed predecessors. So a new one was determined on, which, nobody having the knowledge required for designing something quite "out of the rough," they prigged from the margin of one of Speed's maps. The matter is a very trivial one, but we have seldom met with an instance of greater municipal stupidity than that which Mr. Ferguson has chronicled. One would like to ask if the mayor under whose auspices this folly was committed was the same city magnate who, having a quasi-royal person coming to luncheon with him,

gave it out as his intention that he should sell his old pictures and buy new ones to do honour to the "auspicious event." These Cumbrian *Transactions* are commonly a feast of good things, and this number is not an exception. The paper on the mediaeval defences of the English border should be studied by all who wish to understand the wars between England and Scotland; that on traditional names of places on Edenside is important. The names of fields, stones, tuns, trees, and other minor objects have only of late days attracted the attention they deserve. That they furnish very important evidence as to the early settlers of Britain is now well known. Not a few of them occur in duplicate in the Eastern counties. One, "Julian Bower," is very singular. Does it signify that a maze was formerly there? If not, what is its meaning? We are grateful to Mr. Goodchild for the labour and care he has bestowed on this interesting catalogue, but wish he had left out his attempt at phonetic spelling. Mr. G. T. Clark is the greatest living authority on what Jonathan Oldbuck and the antiquaries of his time called *castramentation*. He has given us a paper on the castles of Brougham and Brough which will richly repay perusal.

Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society. Vol. II., Part III., New Series. (Colchester: W. Wiles.) All persons interested in the history of art or ritual are glad to have ecclesiastical inventories of any date previous to the seventeenth century. The local societies are doing good work in printing the confessions of the days of Edward VI. for the several counties. We may hope some time or other that they will all be gathered together, properly annotated, and indexed. Mr. H. W. King has carefully edited those of some of the Essex parishes. The notes identifying the persons mentioned in the text are well done. The paper on the history of Hatfield Forest is worth reading. It might, however, have been made much more exhaustive had record evidence been used to a greater extent. The notes on the sons of the clergy admitted to Colchester Grammar School are excellent. They are evidently the work of an accomplished genealogist.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. SAINTSBURY'S *Short History of French Literature* (pp. xii. and 591, crown octavo) will be published in September by the Clarendon Press. The author aims at presenting a complete but succinct history, with full biographical and historical details, of the whole course of French literature, compiled from an examination of that literature itself, and not merely from previous accounts of it. Illustrative specimens are given only in book i., which deals with mediaeval literature; the illustration by extract of the later literature, from Villon to Hugo, being reserved for a separate volume, which is now in preparation.

MR. BOSWORTH SMITH is well advanced with his Life of Lord Lawrence, which many of us are anxiously awaiting. The first chapter has already gone to the printers, but the complete work will probably not be published until the February of next year.

THE next volume in the series of "Philosophical Classics for English Readers" will be *Sir William Hamilton*, by Prof. John Veitch, of Glasgow.

MR. J. SMALL, the librarian of the University of Edinburgh, will complete the new edition of Lyndesay's *Monarche*, and the full edition of Lyndesay's Works which Mr. Herrtage has been unable to do for the Early-English Text Society owing to his whole time being taken up by his work at Cassell's *Encyclopaedic Dic-*

tionary, of which he has another volume now ready for the printer, besides the one in the press.

MR. BROWNING is taking his holiday in the South of France, where he was last year, in the neighbourhood of the Grande Chartreuse.

LORD ASHBURNHAM has kindly placed his Wyclif MS., which contains three unique tracts, besides duplicates of others, at the disposal of the Wyclif Society.

WE believe that Dr. Georg Bühler, of Vienna, will translate the Laws of Manu for the series of "Sacred Books of the East" edited by Prof. Max Müller.

THE first volume of the Rev. C. J. Robinson's annotated *Registers of Merchant Taylors' School* has been printed off, and its publication may be expected immediately. It covers the period from 1562 to 1699.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. will publish in the autumn a work on English grammar, by the Rev. W. G. Wrightson, of Cambridge, which will carry the logical and grammatical analysis of the language farther than has yet been attempted in books of this kind.

M. ERNEST GLASSON has issued the third volume of his elaborate work, to which we have before called attention, entitled *Histoire du Droit et des Institutions politiques, civiles, et judiciaires de l'Angleterre* (Paris: Pedone-Lauriel). This instalment treats of Magna Charta, and the fusion of the two races of English and Normans.

MISS NICHOLSON has just published (W. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.) a short History of German Literature, based mainly upon the works of Kurz, Vilmar, and Roquette. It forms one of "Sonnenschein's Student's Handbooks," to which Mr. Alfred Milnes is about to contribute a volume on Political Economy.

THE next volume of M. Leroux's "Bibliothèque orientale élévirienne" will be a critical study of the Koran by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole. Its object will be to show what the Koran really contains, and how little of modern Islam is to be found there. The subject will be treated in the chronological order already explained in the same author's *Speeches and Table-Talk of the Prophet Mohammad*, and in an article contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* of last October, upon which the French volume is mainly founded.

MR. LANE-POOLE is also engaged on the Egyptian division of the illustrated work which Messrs. Virtue and Co. are issuing under the title of *Picturesque Palestine and Egypt*, chiefly compiled by members of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

A VALUABLE contribution to our knowledge of an important period of history has been published by the Belgian Royal Historical Commission. This is a "calendar" of State papers, entitled *Relations politiques des Pays-Bas et de l'Angleterre sous le Règne de Philippe II.*, edited by Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove (Brussels: Hayez). It covers the four years from the abdication of Charles V. in October 1555 to the departure of Philip II. from the Netherlands in October 1559. The total number of documents entered is 413, of which the most important are reproduced textually, the others only analysed. They are taken from the archives at Brussels, from our own Record Office and British Museum, from Simaacs, and from Vienna. There are despatches from John Mason and Thomas Chaloner, English envoys to the Netherlands; but the most interesting to English readers are those of Philip's ambassadors in England, Christophe d'Assonville and the Count de Feria. The latter writes to his master a detailed account of an interview with Elizabeth at Hatfield on Novem-

ber 10, 1558, only seven days before the death of Queen Mary. Elizabeth is described even thus early as seeking to imitate her father, and as boasting of the affection of the people towards herself.

PROF. KOVALEFSKY, of Moscow, is still here working daily from nine to seven at the Record Office and British Museum at a set of documents, unknown in Russia, that he has found concerning the relations of England and Russia in Peter the Great's time. These papers include King William's answer to Peter's application for the appointment of a consul, the establishment of free trade between the two countries, and many other subjects of great importance. In Spain, Prof. Kovalefsky found the Spanish ambassador's reports of the reception of Peter at the English Court, and they make the Emperor a greater barbarian than he is generally supposed to have been. At the Escorial Prof. Kovalefsky also found some reports from the Spaniards who were over here with Philip in Queen Mary's reign, describing the strong feeling of the English against the Spanish alliance, and saying how short a time Philip's influence would last.

No European work of modern times has enjoyed so much popularity in Russia as Mr. Marvin's recent book on Central Asia, *The Russian Advance Towards India*. This is due mainly to its description of the home surroundings and opinions of Gen. Skobelev, translated successively in the *Novoe Vremya* and *Moscow Gazette*. Mr. Marvin's account of his conversation with Skobelev was afterwards inserted in the special number of the Panslavist journal *Russ* devoted to the obituary of the dead hero, and particular attention was drawn to it by a notice from the pen of Aksakoff. Mr. Marvin was present at the burial of Skobelev at Spasskoe Selo, in the province of Riagan. He is now preparing to bring out the history of Skobelev's siege of Geok Tepe, on which he has been engaged for eighteen months.

DR. J. A. LANGFORD, of Birmingham, will soon have ready *The Bright Birthday Book*: selected and arranged from the Speeches and Letters of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P. It is proposed to issue this book as a souvenir of the commemoration of Mr. Bright's twenty-five years' connexion with Birmingham.

WE learn that the *Hull Review*, a weekly journal, has been discontinued.

MR. A. HEWITSON, editor of the *Preston Chronicle*, and author of several local historical works, will soon have ready for the press a *Popular History of Preston*. The volume will be profusely illustrated. It will include lists of all the mayors (ordinary and guild), members of the old and new corporation, parliamentary representatives, &c., from the earliest recorded period to the present time; and at the end will be inserted a chronological table of all the chief local events from 705 to 1882. The author will also furnish a concise account of the forthcoming guild celebration, together with the names of those taking the principal parts therein. This celebration will take place at Preston in the first week of September. The Queen has consented to be patron, and the Duke and Duchess of Albany will both be present.

M. EDMOND SCHÉRER has just published (Paris: Calmann Lévy) the seventh volume of his *Etudes sur la Littérature contemporaine*. He treats of, among others, Littré, Renan, Paul de Saint-Victor, Mme. de Rémusat, and Zola.

M. TURGHENIEV, who has been seriously unwell during the past four months, writes to the St. Petersburg *Strana*, under date July 22, explaining that the disease from which he suffers is angina pectoris. "I feel," he says, "a constant racking pain in my breast, which

increases at night to that degree that it deprives me of sleep. I can neither stand nor walk without mechanical aid, and it is next to impossible for me to take a drive out. My appetite, meanwhile, is good, and I have no fever; but I am virtually chained to the spot, and it is impossible to foresee when it may end. This is specially trying to me just now, as I had intended, and there was an urgent necessity for me, visiting Russia this year."

LOVERS of folk-lore will be glad to know that Dr. Hugo Gering, of Halle, has just brought out the first volume of his *Islandsk Eventyr*: Folk-Tales and Legends from Mediaeval Icelandic sources. It comprises a critical text of 101 tales, practically the whole that survive. No less than nineteen MSS. have been consulted. There are four tales which are for some reason, or by oversight, omitted—they should be inserted in the second volume, for which reason we mention them here:—the story of Hroi the Fool, and the tale in Helgi and Ulf's story, both in *Flateyar-bók*; the Fridolin-story in the eleventh volume of *Fommanns Sögur*; and a folk-tale in the Heidar-viga MS. of the poor boy that became an abbot.

DR. GUSTAF CEDERSCHIÖLD, of Lund, has also, in the *Ny Svenska Tidskrift*, given the first instalment of his forthcoming Swedish version of Northern mediaeval folk-tales, which promises to be a charming book. In this edition of the two stories which represent Grimm's Godfather Death and the Master-thief, the Swedish philologist shows that he possesses the rare gift of being able to tell a simple story well. He will certainly interest the children, and older folk will not be sorry to hear once more from a skilled *raconteur* the old tales that somehow never grow old.

THE *Real Academia de la Historia* of Madrid have resolved to publish the whole of the Codex Calixtinus of Compostella, as a supplementary volume to tomo XX. of the collection entitled "España Sagrada." Padre F. Fita will be the editor of this new volume.

THE *Literary World* states that Congress has again postponed action with regard to the proposed new building for the National Library at Washington.

ACCORDING to the *Nation*, the Washington and Lee University conferred, at its Commencement last June, the degree of Ph.D. for the first time on the basis of definite study and the passing of an examination. The post-graduate course required covered two years, and the subject was the English language.

WALT WHITMAN's works are to be published in future by Messrs. Ress Welsh and Co., of Philadelphia, who will have *Leaves of Grass* ready in a few days, and will follow it up in the fall with a volume of prose entitled *Specimen Days and Collect*. This will be divided into two parts—the first being autobiographical, and containing reminiscences of the boyhood and youth of the poet and recollections of the war; and the second part consisting of a collection of the essays which the poet has contributed to the *New York Critic*, *North American Review*, and other periodicals, together with some new matter.

IN a series of historical essays entitled *America and France*, a Mr. Rosenthal discusses the relations of the two countries between 1776 and 1794. He comes to the conclusion that during 1776 and 1787 America influenced France so powerfully by examples, doctrines, men, and enthusiasm of discussion that the American Revolution may be safely called the proximate cause of the French; but he is of opinion that as the revolutionary movement in France gained strength the influence of America decreased, until it became imperceptible when the climax had been reached.

PRESIDENT GILMAN, of Johns Hopkins University, will write a Life of Albert Gallatin for the "American Statesmen" series.

THE *Nation* notices the first number of a Canadian weekly political and literary paper, called the *Dominion Review* (Montreal). It is said to be a "respectable and serious enterprise."

THE *Literary World* for July 15 has a contribution by Mr. W. S. Kennedy, entitled *An Emerson Concordance: being a Partial Index to Familiar Passages in his Poems*.

LAST week took place at the Sorbonne the award of prizes after a competition among all the lycées of Paris—an educational event to which we have no parallel in this country. There are three prix d'honneur, of which that for philosophy was won by the lycée Louis-le-Grand, that for mathematics by the lycée de Versailles, that for rhetoric by the lycée Charlemagne. The first-mentioned school came out also at the head of the general examination, with twenty-two prizes and fifty-four accessits.

THE Memoirs of the Baron de Vitrolles, of which a few chapters have already appeared in the *Nouvelle Revue*, will be shortly issued by Charpentier, and will, it is said, furnish valuable material to the student of the later years of the First Empire. The book is likely to afford details of interest concerning the policy of Metternich; but, judging from the specimen to hand, it will prove rather heavy reading.

M. JULES VALLÈS is continuing his semi-autobiographical details and bitter railings against society as now constituted, which were originally embodied in *Jacques Vingras*, and continued in *Le Bachelier*. The sequel to these books will be found in *L'Insurgé*, of which the first part has appeared.

WE are informed that the *Allpreussische Monatsschrift* of Königsberg is publishing a fragment of a work by Kant never before printed, entitled "Uebergang von den metaphysischen Anfangsgründen der Naturwissenschaft zur Physik."

UNDER the title of *Le Salon de Mme. Necker* (Paris: Calmann Lévy) the vicomte d'Haussonville has just published a work of the first importance for the right understanding of an interesting period of French history as well as of French society. Through his connexion with the family, the writer has had access to the large collection of papers still preserved at Coppet, many of which have never been published.

THE Librairie des Bibliophiles at Paris has begun the publication of a critical edition of the *Théâtre de Molière*, in eight volumes, with notes. The price of each volume is three francs.

THE historical Review which was founded by M. Dide under the title of *La Révolution française* has just completed one year of existence.

HERR WEBER, of Leipzig, has issued the first volume of a History of Printing, by Dr. C. B. Lorck, which covers the period from 1450 to 1750. Prefixed is a bibliography of the subject.

A HISTORY of the Order of Odd-Fellows, by Herr Andreas, has been published by Grimm, of Leipzig.

THE countrymen of Esteban de Mendiburu, who has been called the Basque Cicero, have lately celebrated the first centenary of his death. Mendiburu, who was a Jesuit and a mystic, wrote both Latin and Spanish with great elegance.

PROF. TIKHOURAVOV, of Moscow, is about to publish a History of the Russian Stage between 1672 and 1725. The book will include a

selection of dramas, native and adapted, and every piece will be accompanied by annotations on its origin and history. The history of Russian dramatic literature during the first fifty years of its existence will be treated of in his Introduction.

NOT long since a printing-press was founded in Constantinople under the patronage of Osman Bey, Second Chamberlain to the Sultan, for the purpose of reproducing the chief works of Musulman historians and theologians at a price that would render them accessible to the great mass of the followers of Islam. The first instalment of this series has been already issued by the press, and is appropriately a copy of the Koran.

Correction.—The word "Brattaiy" appears as "Bratteag" in Mr. Rawnsley's "August Flowers at the Lakes," published in the ACADEMY of August 5.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE first article in *Blackwood*, on "Machine-made Soldiers," is evidently written by some one entitled to have his opinion. Yet, as he appeals to the public, one of the public may presume to criticise it. In the first place, it is noteworthy that the writer, after experience in the field, expresses entire approval of the modified system of short service, as now administered—and this altogether apart from the necessity of short service as the only means of creating a reserve. But here his commendation stops. The rest of the article is devoted to an attack, in no measured language, upon the "scientific school," who are accused of a series of indirect attempts to undermine the regimental system. Now, we are well aware that the writer here represents the view of the great majority of officers; but we feel no less certain that he will fail to convince non-professional readers. The lesson of the Franco-German War has sunk deep into the mind of the English public. It is indisputable that the Germans won because their army was a machine, directed by a scientific staff. We do not mean to argue that everything German is therefore good, and ought to be adopted in this country regardless of other circumstances. But we do urge that the sneer implied in the words "machine-made soldiers" and "scientific school" is thus deprived of its point. Above all, the public is resolved that the present system shall have a fair trial; and no criticisms will have much weight with it which are either purely negative, or which involve an addition of ten millions sterling (or just one-half) to the military budget. We must not omit to notice another paper, on "Sport in a German Forest Country," written with that light touch of which *Blackwood* alone seems to have the secret.

IN the August number of the *Army and Navy Magazine* (W. H. Allen) Col. G. B. Malleson continues his series of "The Decisive Battles of India" with a description of the engagement at Condore and the storm of Masulipatam, by which Forde, the ablest lieutenant of Clive, won the Northern Circars for the British and established their predominant influence for a generation at the Court of Hyderabad. We have no objection to writing "Kondur" for Condore, but there are many to whom Masulipatam will only be concealed under "Machhliptanam." The former is no worse a barbarism than Leghorn for "Livorno."

THE *Transactions* of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, vol. ix. (Inverness: Gaelic Society), contain, among other papers, one by Mr. William Mackay, on the Strathglass Witches of 1662. At this time a colony of Macleans

had settled on the estate of The Chisholm. Some of them being suspected of witchcraft, he received a commission to try them, and there was every chance of their condemnation, for Paterson "the Pricker" had already tested them, and declared their guilt. In their extremity the intended victims appealed to Sir Allan Maclean of Duart, as the chief of their clan. It is a strong proof of the depth and reality of the tie between the chief and his clansmen that, although these Macleans had been for a century or two on the land of the Chisholms, Sir Alexander at once interested himself in their case, and by a petition to the Privy Council of Scotland caused the commission to be cancelled, and the trial removed to Edinburgh. The allegations of torture were examined at Inverness, and held to be disproved. Some of the accused died in prison; but the remainder appear to have escaped the fate intended for them, as there is no record of any renewal of the commission. The "clannish" spirit was, perhaps, never better shown than in the protection it thus afforded to these sufferers from superstition. "The Pricker," on whose testimony they were imprisoned, turned out to be a woman in disguise.

IN the *Revista Contemporanea* of July 30, Gen. de Cordoya completes his "Spanish Expedition to Italy in 1849." It was the last time, he observes, that Spain was listened to in the councils of Europe, and he deplores her hasty and undignified retreat. An *Ateneo Lecture* by Laureano Calderon treats of "What is Matter?" and, after a review of ancient and modern theories, determines that it is "the activity of nature, as far as this activity is permanent and fixed in any point." González Janer, in a paper on the "Necessity of Religion," asserts that Spain is really materialistic, through a reaction against fanaticism; to which he would not return, but suggests instead the practice of the ethics and religion of the New Testament. The most highly educated nations are also the most religious. "El Fuego Universitario," by Mariano Vallejo, in the form of a novelette relates the story of the origin of university self-government, granted by Ferdinand and Isabella. "La Juventud Dorada," by A. Mentaberry, illustrates the reign of Charles V., and shows how thoroughly corrupt and hypocritical were the manners of that age, which some would represent as one of purity and faith.

IN the *Archivio Storico italiano* Sig. Cantù publishes a few *relazioni* of Tassoni, an ambassador at the Court of Tuscany from 1803 to 1807, which give a picture of the state of things in that troubled period. Sig. Garuti contributes a study on the beginnings of the history of Piedmont in the eleventh century. Sig. Gelli writes an elaborate survey of the facts concerning the exile of Cosimo de' Medici, and announces the publication of new documents on the point.

THE *Archivio Storico per le Provincie napolitane* contains an exhaustive paper on "Robert Duke of Calabria," third son of Charles II. of Naples, by Sig. Minieri Riccio. This is the last work of its author, who died in the May of this year after a long life devoted to the study of the House of Anjou in Naples, which he has amply illustrated from the Neapolitan archives. Another posthumous article is by Sig. Lioy on "The Abolition of the Homage of the Chinea." The *Chinea* was a white horse annually presented by the King of Naples to the Pope as a token of homage. Sig. Lioy has collected the diplomatic documents relative to its abolition under Pius VI. in 1776. Sig. Faraglia writes a destructive criticism on the memoirs of early Neapolitan art; he has no difficult task in showing their untrustworthiness. Sig. Daniele does good service by his article on "The Death

of Giacomo Piccinnino" in 1465. He shows that the death of the last of the great *condottieri* was due to the jealousy felt by the Sovereigns of Italy against one who threatened to overshadow them.

WE have received the *Nueva Revista de Buenos Aires* (London: Trübner) from February to June of the present year. As in the parts previously noticed, international law occupies much space. Thus in one number we have a discussion of "Chile y el derecho internacional" from a Peruvian standpoint, while in another the relations of Uruguay and Brazil are elaborately stated. J. C. Rajas writes of epic poetry in Latin America; J. M. Garro describes the expulsion of the Jesuits from the American possessions of Spain. The editor, Vicente G. Quesada, sketches the history of the National Library at Rio de Janeiro. S. Romero discusses the literature of Brazil in its relations to "neo-realismo." B. Mitre has an interesting study on the "History" of Bernal Diaz. E. Olivera gives the result of agricultural journeys and studies in England and Scotland. The poems of Adolfo Mitre and Gregorio Gutiérrez Gonzalez are the subjects of eulogistic notice. Various other articles might be named, but sufficient has been said to show the range of topics. The treatment, as a rule, is sober and satisfactory.

MR. LYALL'S ARABIC TRANSLATIONS.

Translations from the Hamāsah. By C. J. Lyall, U.S. (Reprinted from the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1881.) Mr. Lyall has established his position as the best translator of the earliest Arabic poetry, and it is always pleasant to receive a fresh instalment of his renderings of a too little-known literature. His present brochure contains twenty-two songs from the *Hamāsah*, the most delightful of Arab song-books; and in each case the Arabic text is given as well as the metrical version, and explanatory and critical notes are appended as in the author's previous selection from the *Hamāsah* and the *Kitāb el-Aghāñi*. The new series will only add to Mr. Lyall's reputation as a translator of poetry the most difficult in the world to translate. Just as Prof. Palmer has an inimitable power of rendering the later poetry which flourished at the Khalifs' Court at Baghdad, so Mr. Lyall is entirely unrivalled in his instinct for the ancient poetry of the desert. What his power consists in it is difficult to say, just as it is to discover how he lights upon the peculiarly apposite old-fashioned words which fit so exactly into the spirit of the original. Whatever the method, the result is certain; no other writer has ever been able so perfectly to reproduce the tone of the early Arab poets.

The poems in the new selection are of various dates, but most of them are of the earliest period. The first, for example, is by the son of a hero of the famous War of Basūs, one of the great anti-Islamic struggles among the Arab tribes, and a centre round which Arab song delighted to gather; and the War of Basūs was at the end of the fifth century A.D. The second is by a singer of 'Abs in the War of Dāhis, in the sixth century. The fifth and sixth are by a poet of celebrity in Mohammed's youth; and the author of the seventh was but little junior. Some are doubtful of date, and others belong to early Islamic times. But, as a whole, the collection is ancient, and breathes the true spirit of desert poetry before Islam destroyed it. We find here a wonderful picture of old Arab life in many of its most characteristic aspects. The earlier selection was chiefly rich in songs of war and rapine; these are not altogether wanting in the present collection, but its main feature is love poetry, and that of

a singularly pure and tender kind. We know of nothing in Arab poetry more touching than this lament of Muweylīk el-Mezmūm for his wife Umm-el-'Alā, though it is not of the earliest period:

"Take thou thy way by the grave wherein thy dear one lies—
Umm-el-'Alā,—and lift up thy voice: ab, if she could hear!"

"How art thou come—for very fearful was thou—to dwell

in a land where not the most valiant goes but with quaking heart?"

"God's love be thine and His mercy, O thou dear lost one!
not meet for thee is the place of shadow and loneliness."

"And a little one hast thou left behind,—God's ruth on her!
she knows not what to bewail thee means, yet weeps for thee."

"For she misses those sweet ways of thine that thou hadst with her,
and the long night wails, and we strive to hush her to sleep in vain."

"When her crying smites at night upon my sleepless ears,
straightway mine eyes brim-full are filled from the well of tears."

Another short lament records a tale of love which is very characteristic of the Arab. Taubeh loved his cousin Leyla from childhood, but her father would not consent to their union. He went away and died in the wars of the early Muslim conquests. Leyla lived on, but never forgot her first love. She was once travelling with her husband, and chanced upon the grave of Taubeh.

"Leyla, who was travelling in a litter, cried, 'By God! I will not depart hence till I greet Taubeh.' Her husband endeavoured to dissuade her, but she would not hearken; so at last he allowed her. And she went up the mound on which the tomb was, and said, 'Peace be to thee, O Taubeh!' Then she turned her face to the people, and said, 'I never knew him to speak falsely until this day.' 'What meanest thou?' said they. 'Was it not he,' she answered, 'who said—'

"Ah, if but Leyla once would send me a greeting down
of grace, though before us lay the dust and the flags of stone,

"My greeting of joy should spring in answer, or there should cry toward her an owl, ill-bird that shrieks in the gloom of graves?"

Nay, but I have greeted him, and he hath not answered me as he said. Now there was a she-owl crouching in the gloom by the side of the grave; and when it saw the litter and the crowd of people, it was frightened, and flew in the face of the camel. And the camel was startled, and cast Leyla down headlong on the ground; and she died that hour, and was buried by the side of Taubeh."

The old Arab belief that the souls of the dead appeared as owls, which Islam could not eradicate, is expressed again in the following passionate lines of an unknown poet:—

"O God, if I die, and Thou give not to mine owl to drink
of Leyla, I die, no grave lies thirstier than my grave."

"And if I forget my pain, though Leyla be not for me,
my comforter is Despair: no comfort does Patience bring."

"And if I suffice myself without her, seem strong and stern—
ah, many the strength of soul that lies near to lacking sore!"

The song of Dureyd, a famous knight-errant of the time just preceding Islam—he died heroically in the eighth year of the Hijrah—

gives a fine picture of the Arab ideal of manliness:—

"But know ye, if 'Abdallāh be gone, and his place a void,
no weakling unsure of hand, and no holder-back was he!"

"Alert, keen, his loins well-girt, his leg to the middle bare,
unblemished and clean of limb, a climber to all things high."

"No wailer before ill-luck; one mindful in all he did
to think how his work to-day would live in to-morrow's tale;

"Content to bear hunger's pain, though meat lay beneath his hand;
to labour in ragged shirt, that those whom he served might rest."

"If Death laid her hand on him, and Famine devoured his store,
he gave but the gladlier what little to him they spared."

"He dealt as a youth with Youth, until, when his head grew hoar
and age gathered o'er his brow, to Lightness he said—Begone!"

"Yea, somewhat it soothes my soul that never I said to him
'Thou liest,' nor grudged him aught of mine that he sought of me."

This is in the true Arab spirit, and describes the old desert hero better, perhaps, than any other single poem. Moreover, it is written in the royal chant of Arabia, the *Tawil* metre, which is more capable of being reproduced in English than any other. Indeed, we have the metre already naturalised, for instance, in Mr. Browning's "Abt Vogler," where

"Existent behind all laws that made them, and, lo, they are,"

is pure *Tawil*. Mr. Lyall is never so happy as when he is rendering a poem in this measure; and we are inclined to think that he is seldom perfectly successful in any other, except the *Besit*. He reproduces the *Kāmil* metre—as in the lament of Muweylīk, here quoted—with infinite skill; but the effect is not nearly so satisfying to the ear as his renderings of the *Tawil*, such as the *Mo'allakah* of Zuhey, or the poem of Dureyd or 'Abd-el-Melik. The *Hezej* reads jerkily in its English form, and we do not quite like the representations of the *Wāfir*. The *Tawil* and *Besit* both sound well in English, and it seems a question whether it would not be best to confine the translations to these beautiful measures, even when the original is not written in them. It must be admitted that Mr. Lyall's successful reproduction of the Arabic measure helps more than anything else in the preservation of the tone and spirit of the original, and gives his translations that peculiar ring of old Arab song which no other versions have preserved. How different is the effect produced by the substitution of a common English metre may be seen from one of the few instances in which Mr. Lyall has allowed himself to depart from his usual system of translating in the original measure. This is a *Tawil* poem put into a measure after Mr. Swinburne:—

"By Him who brings weeping and laughter
Who deals Death and Life as He wills—
She left me to envy the wild deer
That graze twain and twain without fear!
O Love of her, heighten my heart's pain,
And strengthen the pang every night!
O comfort that days bring—forgetting—
The last of all days be thy tryat!
I marvelled how swiftly the time sped
Between us the moment we met;
But when that brief moment was ended,
How wearily dragged he his feet!"

This is pretty enough, but common and modern. Mr. Lyall is at his best in the original metres; and if he will only continue his valuable services

by a rendering in Tawil of the whole of the Mo'allakat, and then give us some more of the Hamaseh, and—shall we add—the songs of the Hudhalis, he will forward the study of the finest and truest Arab poetry as no one else can forward it, and will lay lovers of poetry even more than Orientalists under a heavy debt of gratitude. His work is so unique and so admirable that we can only ask for more.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

CARMEN SYLVA. Leidens Erdengang. Ein Märchenkreis. Berlin: Duncker. 4 M.
DELIUS, Th. Marlowe's Faustus u. seine Quelle. Göttingen: Vandenhoek. 80 Pf.
FLORIMO, F. La Scuola musicale di Napoli e i suoi Conservatori. Vol. II. Napoli: Furchheim. 6 L.
GELLION-DANGLAR, E. Lettre sur l'Egypte contemporaine (1865 à 1875). Paris: Fischbacher. 7 fr. 50 c.
MESSEDAGLIA, A. La Moneta nel Sistema monetario in generale. Rome: Loescher. 3 L.
TISOT, V. La Russie et les Russes: Indiscrétions de Voyage. Paris: Dentu. 3 fr. 50 c.
VERNE, Jules. Le Rayon-Vert. Paris: Hetzel. 3 fr.

HISTORY.

BAUMANN, M. Die Handelsprivilegien Lübecks im XII. XIII. u. XIV. Jahrh. Göttingen: Vandenhoek. 1 M. 60 Pf.
BÖHMER, J. F. Regesta imperii. V. 1198-1272. 3. Lfg. Innsbruck: Wagner. 13 M. 50 Pf.
CORRESPONDENZ, politische. Friedrichs d. Grossen. 8. Bd. Berlin: Duncker. 14 M.
ERRANTE, V. Storia dell' Impero ottomano da Osman alla Pace di Carlovitz. Roma: Forzani. 4 L.
GNGLER, H. G. Deutsche-Stadtrechts-Alterthümer. Erlangen: Deleher. 10 M.
HOERNES, M. Alterthümer der Herzegowina (II.) u. der südlichen Theile Bosniens. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 4 M.
NEUMANN, C. Bernhard v. Clairvaux u. die Anfänge d. Kreuzzuges. Heidelberg: Winter. 1 M. 20 Pf.
QUIDDE, L. König Sigmund u. das Deutsche Reich von 1410 bis 1419. Göttingen: Vandenhoek. 1 M. 40 Pf.
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SCIENCE.

A NEW INTERPRETATION OF THE "YI KING."

The Sacred Books of China. "The Texts of Confucianism." Translated by James Legge. Part II.—*The Yi King*. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THE present work, which forms the sixteenth volume of "The Sacred Books of the East," is a translation by Prof. Legge of the Yih King, or Book of Changes, in the sense in which it is understood and interpreted by certain scholars in China. For more than two thousand years the date, authorship, and meaning of this work have been the battle-fields of contending schools. Only on one point are they all agreed to accept the current tradition—and it is nothing but a tradition—about its origin. The belief that the Emperor Fuh-he (B.C. 2852-2737) designed the original eight diagrams upon which the work is said to be based is universal. From this point all agreement ceases. Who multiplied the diagrams until they reached their present number of sixty-four is as keenly disputed as the authorship of the Letters of Junius. Four schools of weight and authority have pronounced as many opinions. Wang Foo-sze (A.D. 226-49), who was one of the most brilliant critics of the Han Dynasty, held the belief, in which he has been largely followed, that Fuh-he himself made sixty-four out of the original eight diagrams; by Ching Kang-ching (A.D. 127-200) and his disciples it was considered that this was the work of the Emperor Shing-nung (B.C. 2737-2697), the successor of Fuh-he; while the Emperor Yu (B.C. 2205-2197) and King Wän (B.C. 1231-1135) have been likewise credited with the honour. Independent skirmishers in the field of literature have added further elements of disagreement on this point, but with them we need not concern ourselves.

So much for the diagrams, one of which stands at the head of every chapter in the book. And now to turn to the text. Following each diagram occur a few characters, varying in number from two to thirty, intermingled with which are invariably such as mean "lucky," "unlucky," or words of similar import. Appended to these characters are in each case six sentences. These two sets of characters, arranged under each of the sixty-four diagrams, make up the text. The remainder of the work consists of Appendixes of a later date, which are quite distinct from the text, although in most editions of the work they appear as though they formed part of it. We are glad that Prof. Legge has marked the distinction plainly by printing them separately.

Before speaking of the nature of the text, we will consider the very vexed point of its authorship. Prof. Legge is of opinion that King Wän and his son, the Duke of Chow, were the authors, but his reasons for so thinking, so far as he gives them, are not convincing; and when he says that "the text is ascribed, without dissentient voice, to King Wän . . . and his son Tan, better known as the Duke of Kau (Chow), we are disposed to imagine that the sentence must have slipped from his pen. As a matter of fact, very few critics of the first

rank have pronounced positively on the question. This becomes apparent when a few lines farther on Prof. Legge quotes the two authorities upon which he would appear to base his opinion as to King Wän's share in the authorship. Curiously enough, however, neither of these references bear on the point which he seeks to establish. "As regards the portion ascribed to King Wän," he writes, "the evidence of the third of the Appendixes and the statement of Sze-ma Kien are as positive as could be desired." But if we turn to the paragraph in the Appendix which he selects as the most "definite" we find it is this:

"Was it not in the last age of the Yin (Dynasty) when the virtue of Kau (Chow) had reached its highest point, and during the troubles between King Wän and (the tyrant) Kau, that (the study of) the Yi began to flourish? On this account the explanations (in the book) express (a feeling of) anxious apprehension, (and teach) how peril may be turned into security, and easy carelessness is sure to meet with overthrow."

It will be observed that there is not a word here about the authorship of the text; and would it not be as reasonable to describe the Bible as a sixteenth-century book because it, or the study of it, began to flourish at the time of the Reformation as to say that, because the Yih, or "the study of the Yih, began to flourish" in the time of King Wän, the text must have been written at that period? The passage to which Prof. Legge refers in Sze-ma Ts'een's history is even still more vague: "when he was confined in Yu-li, Wän increased the eight trigrams to sixty-four hexagrams." This is all Sze-ma Ts'een says; and, again, there is not a word about the text. This silence of the most ancient authorities is more eloquent than the assertions of some later writers, who appear to be so captivated by the notion of connecting the names of the four most conspicuous sages of antiquity, Fuh-he, King Wän, the Duke of Chow, and Confucius, with the authorship of this most mysterious book, that they never tire of repeating the formulae, "Fuh-he drew the diagrams, King Wän and the Duke of Chow wrote the text, and Confucius wrote the 'ten wings.'" But such assertions, unsupported by any evidence, are worth little. Prof. Legge dismisses the last portion as untrustworthy; and there is nothing in the two other statements which entitle them to any greater credit. In the text itself there is nothing to support the opinion that it was the work of King Wän and Chow kung. Indeed, it is difficult to believe that these two sages, who were conspicuous for wisdom and intellectual ability, could have ever deliberately written anything which would bear the meaning put upon the thirtieth chapter, for instance, by the native critics who attribute it to them. The chapter is headed by the Le (Li) Hexagram, and runs thus:—

"Li indicates that (in regard to what it denotes) it will be advantageous to be firm and correct, and that thus there will be free course and success. Let (its subject) also nourish (a docility like that of) the cow, and there will be good fortune."

"The first line, undivided, shows one ready to move with confused steps. But he treads at

the same time reverently, and there will be no mistake.

"The second line, divided, shows its subject in his place in yellow. There will be great good fortune.

"The third line, undivided, shows its subject in a position like that of the declining sun. Instead of playing on his instrument of earthenware, and singing to it, he utters the groans of an old man of eighty. There will be evil.

"The fourth line, undivided, shows the manner of its subject's coming. How abrupt it is, as with fire, with death, to be rejected (by all)!

"The fifth line, divided, shows its subject as one with tears flowing in torrents, and groaning in sorrow. There will be good fortune.

"The topmost line, undivided, shows the king employing its subject in his punitive expeditions. Achieving admirable (merit), he breaks (only) the chiefs (of the rebels). Where his prisoners were not their associates he does not punish. There will be no error."

When we read chapter after chapter like this we feel that there must be some mistake; that the clue to the text must be lost; and that we must look for some meaning in it which has been hidden from the commentators. Fortunately, to the discerning eye of M. Terrien de La Couperie the secret, after much study, has become apparent; and the sentences of the text which yield such strange results when interpreted by the commentators now stand revealed—some as vocabularies, some as ephemerides, some as geographical or ethnological enumerations, &c. But if this be so we must believe that the text was far older than the time of King Wän, to whom we must assume that it was as unintelligible as it was to Confucius; and a passage quoted by Prof. Legge from "The Official Book of the Chow Dynasty" tends to confirm this belief. In this passage it is said that "the great diviner had charge of the rules of the three Yih, called the Lien-shan, the Kwei-tsang, and the Chow Yih. That in each of them the primary lineal figures were eight, which were multiplied in each till they mounted to sixty-four." We are elsewhere told that the Lien-shan was the Yih current during the Hea Dynasty, and the Kwei-tsang that current during the Yin Dynasty. Here, then, we have mention in the Official Book of the Chow Dynasty of two Books of Changes before the time of King Wän. Looking at the question, then, from every aspect, it seems more than probable that the sixty-four diagrams, with the original text, consisting of vocabularies, &c., existed before the time of King Wän; that that sage amused himself while in prison by devising a system of divination from the text which he failed to understand, and that he added the expressions "lucky," or "unlucky," in accordance with his scheme.

This opinion is, I have discovered within the last few days, not a new one, but is plainly stated by Lo Pe, the well-known historian, in his *Loo-she*. He there says:

"Fuh-he himself multiplied the eight diagrams, and himself discoursed upon them and distributed them for use, but this text has no place in literature. The Lien-shan, Kwei-tsang, the upper and lower divisions of the Yih, and the illustrations of the hexagrams were, however, all complete. But in that age they were not deeply studied. Coming down to the time of King Wän, however, while imprisoned at Yiu-li, he used them for the purpose of divination. He

added and subreptitiously introduced the foretelling words. . . . From that time the text began to be discoursed upon."

It will be observed that Lo Pe says that before the time of King Wän Fuh-he's book was neglected; and it can be easily imagined that the growth of dialects, and the changes introduced into the language, might well have made a text written at a very early date unintelligible many hundred years afterwards. The writer, however, of the fifth Appendix, whoever he may have been, seems to have had some idea of the original nature of the text, as is shown by his enumeration of the meanings of the eight original diagrams. Speaking of the diagram Le, already quoted, this writer says it

"suggests the emblem of fire, of the sun, of lightning, of the second daughter, of buff coat and helmet, of spear and sword. Referred to men, it suggests the large belly. It is the trigram of dryness. It suggests the emblem of a turtle, of a crab, of a spiral univalve, of the mussel, and of the tortoise. Referred to trees, it suggests one which is hollow and rotten above."

Here is plainly the idea of a vocabulary of the word Le, irrespective of the written character; and if later commentators had taken this hint, they would have sought out the different meanings of the words heading the chapters in the various dialects, instead of attempting a work which would be equivalent to making connected sentences out of the lists of meanings in Johnson's Dictionary. Let us imagine the difficulty of combining in a sentence the words under the heading "Dry" in that work. "Dry," we are told, means "arid," "not wet," "not rainy," "not succulent," "being without tears," "thirsty," "jejune," "barren," "plain," "without pathos," "unembellished," "without flowers," "hard," "severe." Such was the task the commentators of the text undertook; and we will close this notice by giving a translation of the Le chapter in the sense we attribute to it, a comparison of which, with the extract from Prof. Legge's translation given above, will illustrate the difference between our views on the text and his.

Le, then, is the character which the author desires to explain; and to do so he gives a list of its meanings, which, as will be seen below, are (with the exception of the first) still preserved in modern characters, all compounded with this same character Le, and all are pronounced Le at the present day. Ignoring, then, the "foretelling characters", added and subreptitiously introduced into the text by Wän Wang, the first equivalent of the character Le is given as

1. Ch'ah p'in nü = A domestic cow. Compare the statement in the *Tso chuen* that the character Le at the head of the chapter means a cow.
2. Le = A shoe. Compare the character Le = To bind shoes.
3. Ts'o = Confused wrong. Compare the character Le = Deceitful language.
4. Jan = To burn. Compare the character Le = Flames of fire.
5. King che = Attentive. Compare the character Le = To look at continually.
6. Hwang Le = The Yellow Le bird. Compare the character Le = The Mango bird.
7. Jih tseh che Le = The departure of the afternoon sun. Compare the character Le = Brightness, glorious.

8. Pah koo fow wih ko = It is not to beat on an earthenware vessel and sing (?). Compare the character Le = To play on the Kin.
9. Tsin ta tieh che ch'a = But it is the fault of very old men. Compare the character Le = Perpetual chatter.
10. Tuh joo = Rushing against-like. Compare the character Le = To oppose.
11. Ke lai joo = His meeting one coming-like. Compare the character Le = To meet.
12. Fan joo = Burning-like. Compare the character Le = A fire in a tent.
13. Sze joo = Dying-like. Compare the character Le = To depart from.
14. K'e joo = Throwing off-like. Compare the character Le = To disperse; to scatter.
15. Chuh t'e t'oh = Coming out like falling tears. Compare the character Le = To diffuse by drops.
16. Ts'ih tale joh = As the sound of the axe. Compare the character Le = To split wood.
17. Wang yung chuh ching = The king uses it when going out to war. Compare the character Le = Lucky omens.
18. Yiu kea = To have something happy, especially a marriage. Compare the character Le = Conjugal union.
19. Cheh show = To cleave the head. Compare the character Le = To cut in two.
20. Hwoh = A kind of wild beast. Compare the character Le = A ravenous beast.
21. Fei = A square bamboo basket. Compare the character Le = A small basket.
22. Ke = A sieve, or winnowing basket. Compare the character Le = A small basket; a skimmer.
23. Ch'ow = Abominable; ugly. Compare the character Le = A weird beast; a bogie.

Every word in the chapter is here translated with the exception of the "foretelling words," such as "lucky," "unlucky," "prosperous," "no mistake," &c. The chapter was chosen at random; and before long it is hoped that it will be possible to show that every other chapter in the book will yield equally satisfactory results.

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS.

SOME BOOKS ON BOTANY.

Vegetable Technology. By B. D. Jackson. (Index Society.) The Index Society has followed up the publication of Mr. Jackson's *Guide to the Literature of Botany* with the *Literature of Vegetable Technology*, by the same author. A complete bibliography of economic botany is yet a work of the future; but Mr. Jackson has done good service to students and to future editors by the present compilation from the most accessible and most trustworthy of existing sources of information. The work is divided into two parts: the first contains the titles of separate works and of papers on economic and applied botany, arranged under the names of the authors, and supplemented with a catalogue of anonymous publications; the second is a copious subject-index.

Dictionary of Economic Plants. By John Smith, A.L.S. (Macmillan.) The industrious ex-Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew has compiled a "Dictionary of Popular Names of the Plants which furnish the Natural and Acquired Wants of Man in all Matters of Domestic and General Economy: their History, Products, and Uses." There is nothing novel in the plan or scope of the book; and, as in the case of works of reference generally, a practical use of it in connexion with some branch of special study is the only mode of testing its superiority to the compilations of the same kind already in existence. As far as we have been able to examine it, while some omissions have struck us on turning over the leaves, the errors or inaccuracies we have been able to detect have been unimportant and chiefly clerical.

Die Algen im weitesten Sinne. Von P. Falkenberg. (Breslau: Trewendt.) The *Encyklopädie der Naturwissenschaften*, edited by Prof. Jäger and a number of collaborators, is designed to include treatises on all branches of natural science. The botanical department is under the special control of Prof. Sihenk; and the eighth section of this, or twenty-third of the whole work, consists of a valuable handbook to the Algae by Prof. Falkenberg. The general classification adopted by the author is open to criticism. Of his four principal classes—Florideae, Algae, Diatomaceae, and Schizophyceae—it is doubtful whether the third is at all entitled to rank on the same footing as the others, considering the close relationship between the diatoms and the desmids; while the use of the term *algae* (in the narrower sense) for the second class, which includes the Melanophyceae and the Chlorophyceae, is at least confusing. The inclusion also of the Characeae among Algae is opposed to the view of the best systematists. Lucidity of arrangement is not, however, the strong point of German naturalists, so much as accuracy of descriptive detail; and in this point Prof. Falkenberg's handbook is no exception to the general rule. The illustrations are comparatively few, but are good and well-chosen; the letterpress descriptions excellent, and fully up to the most recent researches. The book is indeed an indispensable companion to the algologist; and the student of any particular branch will find a useful bibliography attached to each section.

Die Pflanze: Vorträge aus dem Gebiete der Botanik. Von Dr. F. Cohn. (Breslau.) A collection of popular lectures delivered at various places in Germany between the years 1852 and 1881. Their purpose and tenor are naturally somewhat unequal. Some of them are intended simply to draw the attention of a popular audience to the more obvious and less recondite facts of natural history; and in glancing over these a thought that rises to one's mind is the advantage possessed by the German popular lecturer on natural history in having a poet like Goethe always at hand from whom to borrow a quotation apposite in almost any possible connexion. In the lectures on insectivorous plants and on Bacteria, Prof. Cohn is on ground which he has specially worked himself; and these are, perhaps, the best in the volume.

Lectures on the Vegetable Kingdom, with Special Reference to the Flora of Australia. By William Woolls. (Sydney.) The patron of the Cumberland Mutual Improvement Society (Paramatta) publishes a series of lectures delivered on various occasions before the society. Those relating to the special features of Australian vegetation are interesting and instructive. The lecturer is not more fortunate or logical than others when he enters the lists as an opponent of the theory of evolution, his pseudo-religious point of view involving the curious obliquity of vision which seems almost inseparable from it.

THE DANISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LIEUT. HOVGAARD has published, in pamphlet form, with map (Dulau), a detailed statement of the reasons which led to the despatch of the expedition now on its way northward under his command. Briefly stated, Lieut. Hovgaard's theory is that two large continents or groups of islands extend from Franz-Josef Land across the North Pole in the direction of Wrangell Land, and that they are separated by one or more straits which connect the Siberian and Palaeocrytic seas, the principal opening being probably between Cape Chelyuskin and the New Siberian Islands. Opinions will, no doubt, differ widely as to the soundness of the reasoning from

which this hypothetical distribution of land and water has been deduced, several difficult questions being disposed of in a somewhat off-hand manner. Still there is much that is bold and ingenious about the theory as a whole, and it would be ungracious to insist on the weak points of such a spirited conception at the moment when it is about to be put to a practical test. The principal objects of the expedition, as stated in the pamphlet, are to ascertain whether Franz-Josef Land really extends to the neighbourhood of Cape Chelyuskin, whether the conditions of current and ice are such that a base for further exploration can be there reached without incurring too great a risk, and, finally, whether the coast of Franz-Josef Land trends northward at that point to form the western side of the great opening already alluded to. But, if these points cannot be cleared up, and the ship is obliged to go into winter quarters near Cape Chelyuskin, observations will be taken throughout the winter in accordance with the scheme of the International Polar Commission. There is something of the old ring about this programme, something of that genuine spirit of adventure which has prompted so many hardy seamen to undertake voyages "for the discoverie of regions, dominions, islands, and places unknown," and which has so often led to results whose importance it would be difficult now to estimate. Whether the expedition succeeds in its main objects or not, it will at least form a valuable link in the chain of scientific stations now being drawn round the Pole, and we may cordially join in the hearty good wishes which cheered the explorers on their departure from Copenhagen on July 18.

It is a pity that the translation of Lieut. Hovgaard's really interesting pamphlet was not revised, or at least corrected, before it was published in this country, for, as it stands, it is neither Danish nor English, but a combination of both these languages; while the first twelve pages would have been all the better for a little judicious pruning.

GEORGE T. TEMPLE.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The Andamanese.—The August number of the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* contains, with other interesting papers, one of great value on "The Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Andaman Islands." The author, Mr. E. H. Man, has spent eleven years in the islands, and from his official position has enjoyed exceptional opportunities of observation. Using as his guide the well-known volume of *Notes and Queries* issued some years ago by a committee of the British Association, he has as far as possible followed the instructions in this work, and his observations have consequently been judiciously and systematically directed. In his philological work the author has had the great advantage of Mr. A. J. Ellis's co-operation. During the last session of the Institute, three evenings were devoted to the reading and discussion of Mr. Man's memoir. Only the first part appears in the current number of the *Journal*; the second part will be published in November; and the concluding portion, with copious Appendices, will follow in due course. Mr. Man has returned to the Andaman Islands, and the proofs have consequently to be transmitted to and fro. We believe that a small number of copies of the complete series will be published as a separate monograph. There can be no doubt that, from the exhaustive and trustworthy character of the Memoir, it will come to be regarded as the standard work of reference on the Andamanese.

Report of Observations on Injurious Insects during the Year 1881. By Eleanor A. Ormerod.

(Sonnenchein.) The past year has been especially noticeable for the destruction caused by the "turnip fly," the loss from which is estimated to have been a million sterling. Miss Ormerod has therefore wisely devoted a large part of the present report to matter respecting this mischievous insect. Eighty contributors have aided her with notes on this subject. The pamphlet may be safely recommended to all alike for its scientific and for its "practical" interest.

THE Finnish newspapers record a striking instance of the extent to which the land on the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia is being gradually upheaved. It appears that on June 25, 1755, a land-surveyor named Erik Klingius, residing in the parish of Bergö, between the towns of Nikolaistadt and Kaskö, made an excavation in the smooth rock at an elevation of two inches above the level of the sea. On being lately measured, the present height was found, after the lapse of 127 years, to be six feet five inches above the sea-level.

THE latest forestry bulletins (November 15 and 16) of the United States Census Bureau show the pine and spruce supply of Maine, and the spruce supply of New Hampshire and Vermont. In Maine the virgin forest is now reduced to a petty area about the head waters of the St. John River, while the hemlock is confined to the eastern portion of the State. The other map is remarkable as showing an extensive devastation of white pine. We learn that the American Forestry Congress, presided over by Commissioner Loring, of the United States Department of Agriculture, will hold its first session at Montreal on August 21 and 22, two days before the assembling of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the same city.

A HISTORY of the *Jeannette* Arctic expedition is being prepared under the care of Mr. Raymond L. Newcomb, the naturalist who superintended the explorations. The book will be illustrated.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

DR. GWTYTH, who has lately returned from a journey through Northern Syria, has succeeded in taking a squeeze of the Hittite inscription discovered a short time ago by an American missionary at Marash. The inscription is upon one of two archaic lions now built into the wall of the citadel. In style and character they remind us of the archaic lions of Western Asia Minor.

LAST year Mr. Julius Löytved, the Danish consul at Beyrüt, discovered the fragment of a sculptured slab of black basalt in the village of Barin, on the slope of the mountains westward of Hamah or Hamath. Barin stands on the site of the ancient Rephanea (Selucia Pieria). The sculptures seem to be Hittite in origin, and consist of a strange-looking animal and a human figure, turned head to head against one another and separated by a ring. The figure, which is clothed in a pointed cap, and wears a long robe reaching to the ankles and fastened round the waist by a girdle, has the two arms uplifted in the air.

THE Report of the fifty-ninth anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society forms a substantial volume of 150 pages. Putting aside formal matter, it consists of a general review of Oriental studies during the year by the secretary, Mr. W. S. W. Vaux. To cover such an enormous field must be beyond the powers of any single man, but Mr. Vaux knows when and where to ask for assistance. None the less is the credit due to him of having produced an invaluable, though informal, bibliography of the year's work. Those who have themselves

tried to keep abreast of the ever-increasing number of scattered papers in this department of learning will best appreciate the labour involved. As usual, the obituary notices are especially full.

FASCICULUS II. of the seventh volume of Lane's Arabic-English Lexicon, edited by S. Lane-Poole, will be published in a few weeks.

MR. WILLIAM GOONETILLEKE, who is favourably known by his contributions to grammatical literature, invites subscriptions for an edition of Pāṇini, with an English translation. From his specimen number we see that he takes the text of the Sūtras and the Vṛitti, as first published by the Calcutta Pandits and afterwards by Dr. Boehthingk; and that he adds a commentary founded principally on the Mahābhāṣya, the Bhāṣyapradīpa, the Kāśikā, and the Siddhānta-Kaumudi. The work is well done, but we doubt whether it will quite satisfy students of Pāṇini in Europe. They want both more and less than is offered by Mr. Goonetilleke. They hardly want a translation of the Sūtras and of such extracts from the commentaries as are given in the old editions of Pāṇini, but they would appreciate a complete translation of the Mahābhāṣya as it is now being edited by Prof. Kielhorn, with extracts from Kaiyata. However, we wish Mr. Goonetilleke all success. The transliteration of Sanskrit is unobjectionable, except his representing the palatal and lingual s by s and ſ. Why not keep to s' and sh?

M. HALÉVY is reading a series of papers before the Académie des Inscriptions in support of a proposition, which he has already maintained in the ACADEMY (June 21), that the languages called by Assyriologists Accadian and Sumerian are not actual languages at all, but only a conventional mode of ideographic writing adopted for religious reasons by the Semitic Assyrians. His remarks chiefly have reference to the monuments, &c., recently brought back from Chaldaea by M. de Sarcey, which M. Oppert has interpreted as being the memorials of a king called Gudea. In reply to the argument that Sumerian has a syntax of its own, M. Halévy urges that Arabic or Roman numerals likewise have a construction of their own quite distinct from that of numbers when spelt out. He also alleges that the Talmud shows that the Rabbis used a similar artificial language—"une sorte d'argot scolaistique"—of which traces may be found even in the Old Testament.

PROF. TRAUTMANN, of Bonn, is in Paris, working at his book on speech-sounds.

PROF. P. DE LAGARDE has published in the *Nachrichten* of the Göttingen Royal Academy of Sciences a note upon the etymology of "Sixtus," the name of so many Popes. It is not another form of *sextus*, as might be rashly conjectured. It is derived from the Latin *xystos*, Greek *ξυστός* = "a portico," which is itself so-called from its smooth and polished floor (*ξύστη*). In Italian, *xystos* naturally became *sisto*, which was again Latinised as *Sixtus*.

M. A. PAVET DE COURTEILLE has published the *Mirâj-Nâmeh*, with notes and a French translation (Paris: Leroux). This work is only known from the codex in the Wigur language (of the Mongolian family) in the Bibliothèque nationale.

THE *Revue critique* for July 31 has an elaborate and highly commendatory review by M. A. Barth of Dr. Hoernle's *Comparative Grammar of the Gaurian Languages*, which has recently received the prix Volney from the Académie des Inscriptions.

FINE ART.

Oriental Carpets. By Vincent Robinson. (Sotheran.)

IN the matter of decoration generally, the East is undoubtedly our master; but Western rivalry seems in no case so absolutely hopeless as in carpets. Some carpets of fine quality and Oriental in style have indeed been made in Europe, but these were probably the work of Orientals, or men taught by them, in Italy, Spain, and Poland. Mr. Vincent Robinson has done well to include two specimens of European make in his beautiful book. One of these is a Polish carpet of subdued but rich colour, the fine effect of which is enhanced by gold and silver threads introduced with great art; and the other is supposed to be Spanish, and bears a European coat-of-arms which contrasts rather strangely with the Oriental character of the rest of the design. This is the nearest approach to incongruity in the very beautiful and varied collection, although absolute purity of design is rare in this kind of decorative art. Under the comprehensive title of "Oriental," Mr. Robinson includes carpets of Mongolian, Indian, Arabian, Persian, and Afghan origin; but hardly one is "pure." Nomadic habits, conquest, pilgrimages, and other causes which are explained by Mr. Robinson and Sir George Birdwood in their interesting letterpress have combined to mixture of style; but it seems a singular property of Oriental carpets that this interfusion is unattended with that destruction of artistic consistency which is so painful in most kinds of art. The graceful flow of the Persian line gains stateliness without much loss of beauty when it is employed in decorating the stiff *cartouches* of the Mongol, and Iranian flowers seem to grow with little less than natural freedom in and out of the geometric trellises of the Arab. The different motives, instead of contending in discordant strife, seem to agree to a harmonious compromise; and Tartar and Turk, Indian and Afghan, appear to put their hands and heads together to work out a system of co-operative ornament. Some of the most beautiful of the carpets so faithfully drawn by Miss Julia Robinson, and so admirably chromo-lithographed by Mr. Griggs, are very "mixed." In Mr. Vincent Robinson's Baghdad and Shiraz carpets of the sixteenth century we see Persian, Mongolian, and Arabian motives blended together with charming results.

It is quite time that we had a book on this subject, and, though the history of Oriental carpets has yet to be written, the descriptions of Mr. Vincent Robinson and the learned Preface of Sir George Birdwood supply enough interesting information on the subject to satisfy most present enquirers. More especially valuable are the notes on the different hairs and wools employed. The Tartars seem to be specially favoured with their yellow goats and Argalis and Bactrian camels. Altogether, the impression, after reading the volume, is that Europeans are very severely handicapped by nature in this contest, and that if we employed our wealth to propagate "kermes" (the insect which has been supplanted in commerce by cochineal), to cultivate "ipreck," and to import the softest

wools and hairs of all the wild goats and sheep and camels in the world, we should be as far as ever from being able to compete with a poor weaver of Kurdistan. Fortunately, if we cannot rival, we can admire and preserve and study, these beautiful things, and, let us hope, do something to promote their production. This, however, is a matter of serious difficulty. With no lack of appreciation of individuality, of character, and beauty of design and colour, our wealthy connoisseurs seem only able to buy up the products of the past without influencing the manufactures of the present; and Oriental carpets in their full beauty are, or were, the result of needs and tastes and civilisations so different from ours that we seem fated to stand by and watch sadly while the sources of their beauty dry slowly up for ever. Probably Mr. Vincent Robinson could not have adopted a better method for promoting interest in this subject than in publishing this volume, the illustrations to which represent in a very remarkable manner both the colour and the texture of the carpets. To Mr. Griggs's skill in chromo-lithography the ACADEMY recently drew attention in connexion with his admirable plates of some of the treasures of the South Kensington Museum published under the title of *Portfolios of Russian, Persian, Italian, Spanish, &c., Art.* Not only Mr. Griggs, but Miss Julia Robinson and the owners of the carpets she has drawn so beautifully are to be congratulated at the success of his facsimiles. Should, as we hope, a second edition be called for, Sir George Birdwood will have an opportunity of reconciling his opinions as to primary and secondary colours with those now generally received. Sir George seems to think that the employment of secondary and tertiary colours is a "degradation," but he calls "green" a secondary colour, and "blue and yellow" primary ones. It should be mentioned that six of the carpets figured in this volume are from the collection of Mr. Robinson, and the others belong to Earl Somers, Sir George Birdwood, Sig. Alessandro Castellani, and Messrs. W. Spottiswoode, Alfred Morrison, and Arthur Wagg.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

DRAWINGS BY VICTOR HUGO.

A FRESH addition to the curiosities of art has just been issued from the "Ateliers des Reproductions artistiques" at Paris. This is an album of designs by M. Victor Hugo in illustration of his *Travailleurs de la Mer*. They have been reproduced by engravings on wood by M. Méaulle, the friend of the great poet, which are evidently very faithful to the original sketches, some of which appear to have been dashed off on the margin of his MS., and others hastily washed in on separate pieces of paper. Most of them are impetuous in execution, as if produced under the stress of imagination, and are interesting as showing how the scenes and situations so graphically described by Hugo's pen presented themselves to his mental vision. In a few creations of his grotesque fancy, such as "Le Nain de la Nuit" and "Le Démon de la Mer," he has drawn some very palpable impersonations of the superstitious terrors of the peasant; and his "pieuvre" is a very devil of a fish with a terrible human semblance. It is, however, in his blottings of sea and sky that the strength of his imaginative vision is most

shown. In some of these, especially in "La Vague," with its vast, cruel clutch, there is a truly dreadful suggestiveness. In others, especially where he has attempted to portray his human characters, his want of technical skill is somewhat painfully apparent; but this detracts little from the interest of a portfolio which shows rather what an artist he might have been than what an artist he is, and brings us into a relation with his visionary faculty more intimate perhaps than that we gain from his writings. Most of the drawings are stamped with the rash vigour of his fearless fancy and the intensity of his feeling for the more terrible aspects of Nature. Their highest praise is that they are characteristic of Victor Hugo. It is intended to publish an edition of *Les Travailleurs de la Mer* illustrated with these cuts, of which 100 copies have been printed separately on *vélin du marais* and issued without text. We understand that a few of the albums are "to be found" at Messrs. Sampson Low's on Ludgate Hill.

ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

CARLISLE MEETING.

TUESDAY, August 1.—It is many years since the Archaeological Institute met at Carlisle. To most of the members much of the Western border was a new world. Business began by a formal reception in one of the assize courts. The city was then perambulated, and its few fragments of old buildings examined. The castle has been so sadly mutilated in recent times that it requires an antiquary with highly constructive faculties to be able to reconstruct it, even in imagination. The keep is a massive square building of rather late Norman, though some portions of it may, perhaps, be as old as the time of William II. A large portion of the city wall remains. Its age is very uncertain, for Carlisle has so often stood sieges that its fortifications must have been constantly undergoing repair. The Mayor, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., who is a most accomplished archaeologist, held a conversation in the evening, during which Mr. E. A. Freeman read a remarkably powerful paper on "The Position of Carlisle in History."

Wednesday.—An excursion was made to visit Long Meg and her daughters. Long Meg is a huge monolith. Her daughters consist of smaller stones arranged in a circle. Few of the stones seem to have been destroyed, and the group forms one of the finest stone-circles in the North of England. Prof. Stephens, of Copenhagen, took up a station near Long Meg, and told what is known about her to the assembled tourists. Yanwath Hall was visited next. It is a fine Border residence, now used as a farm-house. The peel-tower, which is the earliest part of the building, is as perfect as when it was built in the Edwardian time, though some of its windows are later insertions. The ruins of Brougham Castle were visited next. The keep, though shattered, is in a fair state of preservation. The style is late Norman. The gate-house, of later date, is a large and remarkably strong building. The drive from thence took the party past Brougham Hall. Its external appearance has much of the character of an old Border house, but we believe it to be a creation of modern days. Some of the party visited a little chapel in the grounds. This building contains some interesting carving and various other odds and ends of antiquity. A modern heraldic roof was much admired by some; others thought the shields far too large. Mayborough is a circular enclosure with a large monolith in the middle. The whole of the bank of this enclosure seems to be made of small boulders.

Thursday.—The cathedral was inspected under the guidance of Mr. E. A. Freeman, who spoke

in strong terms of reprobation of the insertion of a highly ornate and large doorway in the south transept. Undoubtedly this has been a most unfortunate alteration. The church belonged to the Austin Canons, and there was originally a little door here leading to the refectory. This has been done away with to make room for a thing which was not wanted, and has no historical significance whatever. The Mayor of Carlisle described the old stained glass in the east window, and the Rev. J. T. Fowler the sculpture on the capitals of the choir. Mr. Mickletonwaite made some remarks on the conventional buildings, and defended the alteration of the doorway which Mr. Freeman had censured, on the ground, as we understood, that it was right to adapt ancient buildings to modern convenience. In the afternoon Dalston, an old Border manor-house, and Rose Castle, the palace of the Bishops of Carlisle, were visited.

Friday.—The Roman camp at Birdoswald on the Roman wall was examined under the guidance of Dr. Bruce. It is very large, more than five acres, we were told, and seems to be remarkably perfect. It is one of the finest of those military posts which stand on the south of the wall and run across the whole of the island. Lanercost Priory, part of which is still used as a parish church, was explained by Mr. C. J. Ferguson. It is a noble remain of Early-English of the best character, almost wholly devoid of ornament, but very graceful and effective. Naworth Castle was thrown open to the party. As one of the grandest castles in the North, it attracted much interest. So much of it is modern, owing to the fire which desolated it about a quarter-of-a-century ago, that it requires time and study to distinguish the old from the new.

Saturday.—Hexham was visited by a long railway journey. This grand Border church is still interesting, though it has suffered much at the hands of restorers in modern times. The nave is one of the grandest pieces of Early-English work in existence, though spoiled by the insertion of a new east end, copied, we were told, from some Yorkshire abbey. The transepts and porch form a complete museum of Roman and mediaeval antiquities which have been found in the neighbourhood; the lettering on some of the thirteenth-century tomb-stones is very bold and effective, showing a decided Scotch feeling. In the choir is a brass to one of the Ogles, whose mother was a Bertram; the arms of Ogle and Bertram have been on the tomb. Ogle has become effaced, but Bertram is in its place. It attracted attention as being identical in form (the tinctures may have differed) with those of the royal house of Balliol. These Bertrams were one of the great Northern houses; the family is commemorated by the well-known ballad of "Bartram's Dirge"; the last of them who dwelt in the North seems to have been George, whose estates were confiscated by the Long Parliament.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

On the proposition of the French Director-General of Fine Arts, the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts has conferred upon Mr. Hamerton the university decoration of an Officier d'Académie in recognition of his writings on art.

MR. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, the well-known portrait painter, has on view at his studio, 6 Wells Street, Oxford Street, an interesting large three-quarter-length portrait of Thackeray, which he has painted for the Reform Club. A half-length of Mr. Browning hangs near it, while in another room is a chalk drawing of Charles Dickens in his early, dandyish days, very bright and lifelike. Many

of Mr. Lawrence's drawings of deceased literary celebrities have lately been reproduced by the Autotype Company.

THE South Kensington Museum will contribute largely to an exhibition which is now being organised by the Union centrale in the Palais de l'Industrie.

THE Fine Art Society will shortly have ready an engraving by Mr. S. Cousins after Mr. Millais' "Pomona."

THE prix de Rome for sculpture has, after some indecision, been thus awarded by the committee of the Institut:—The grand prix to M. Ferrari; the second to M. Pepin; the third to M. Lombard. All three are pupils of M. Cabanel. The grand prix de Rome for engraving was withheld altogether; but a second prize was given to M. Sulpis, a pupil of M. Dupont; and a third to M. Barbotin, a pupil of MM. Bouguereau and Annedouche.

THE August number of *Men of Mark* (Sampson Low) gives, with others, a portrait of Mr. Richard Ansdell, R.A., which is one of the most successful photographs we have ever seen.

THE "Practical Notes on Etching" by Mr. R. S. Chattock, which have been appearing in the *Etcher*, will shortly be reprinted, with additions and alterations, as a volume, which will be illustrated with etchings.

MESSRS. F. S. NICHOLS AND CO., of Borough High Street, have in contemplation a series of "Etchings of Old Southwark." The first subject will be "The Old White Hart Inn Yard," which has been undertaken by Mr. Percy Thomas, who had an etching of "Sir Paul Pindar's House" in the Academy this year. The White Hart Inn dates back some five centuries, and was the head-quarters of Jack Cade in 1450. It is often mentioned by Shakespeare, and it has gained a fresh place through being chosen by Dickens as the scene of the capture of the runaway couple and of Mr. Pickwick's first meeting with Sam Weller. The series will probably be continued with etchings of the George Inn and of St. Saviour's Church.

A PLEASANT etching of the river-side at Chelsea, with some old boats in strong light and shade in the foreground, forms the frontispiece of the *Portfolio* this month. A pen-and-ink drawing by Sir John Gilbert, called "A Council of War," is reproduced by A. Dawson's process, which does not seem so successful as that of Amand Durand, to which the *Portfolio* has for so long accustomed us. Mr. Hamerton's description of the cathedral at Autun is extremely interesting. This cathedral affords quite a history of mediaeval architecture in itself, so many were the changes of fashion in building during its construction. Mr. Hamerton is somewhat severe on the Gothic architects for their want of reverence for those who had preceded them, but one is inclined to forgive them considering the delightful results their incongruities produced. Would our English cathedrals, for example, be half as interesting had they all been finished in one age and upon one type? It is this same incongruity that forms one of the chief charms of Autun, and we cannot help feeling thankful that M. Viollet-le-Duc was restrained by public opinion from accomplishing a thorough Romanesque restoration of such an interesting specimen of the various types of Gothic.

THE question of creating a museum of decorative art after the fashion of South Kensington is still being warmly agitated in France. The Government have just authorised a lottery of fourteen million francs for the purpose of constructing a building for it. A commission, composed of engineers and architects, has also been formed for the purpose of examining the ruins of the Palais de la Cour des Comptes, and

they have reported that the greater part of the walls are solid enough to be incorporated in a new building. It is therefore proposed that the new Musée des Arts décoratifs shall utilise these ruins and be established on the Quai d'Orsay.

A STUDY of Japanese art by Théodore Duret is begun this month in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, and promises to be interesting. The first article treats of the illustrated books of Japan, and more especially of the clever designer Hokusai, who was also celebrated recently in the American *Art Review* by Mr. Edward S. Morse. A general summary of the Salon is given by M. Antonin Proust in a somewhat discursive article, which deals more with recent legislation in regard to art in France than with the Salon proper. He considers it a hopeful sign that the Salon of 1882 shows us "toute une pléiade d'observateurs qui, pour la plupart très jeunes, font un effort visible dans le sens de cette recherche plus sincère de la vérité." In sculpture, especially, he notes great progress. M. Ephrussi reviews the works of M. Paul Baudry at present exhibiting in the Orangery of the Tuilleries; M. Bonaffé continues his notes on the Richelieu Collections; M. Paul Lefort gives a ninth article on Velasquez; and the publication of the "Journal de Voyage du Cavalier Bernin" is again resumed. The illustration of the number does not call for remark.

At a recent meeting of the department of fine arts of the Académie royale de Belgique, M. Alphonse Wauters read the second part of a paper upon "Certain Painters of the End of the Fifteenth Century." He treated specially of the illuminated MS. known as the *Missel Grimani*, which has been reproduced by photography. In it he traces the work of Memling, of Gérard Vander Meire, of Liévin Van Lathem, and of Hugues Vander Goes. The missal itself he believes to have been made for John of Burgundy, Bishop of Cambrai, a natural son of Jean Sans Peur, Duke of Burgundy, whose life is not a very creditable one, and who died at Brussels in 1480, when all these Flemish painters were flourishing.

MUSIC.

SOME MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Purcell's Music to the Masque in "Timon of Athens." (Novello, Ewer and Co.) It is more than six years since the Purcell Society was founded for the purpose of doing justice to the memory of the greatest of English composers. In 1878 the "Yorkshire Feast Song" was issued, and now we have to notice the publication of a much earlier work. The "Feast Song" was composed in 1689, but the "Masque" music had already appeared in 1678, when Purcell was in his twentieth year. It was the first work which he wrote after resigning the post of copyist at Westminster Abbey in order to have more time for study and composition. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, Shakspere's "Timon of Athens" was, to quote the words of the adapter, Thomas Shadwell, "made into a play," and Purcell wrote the music for the Masque added to act I. at Timon's banquet. Though it contains much that is quaint and charming, it is not one of the composer's most striking efforts; but every note written by Purcell is of interest to musicians, and of importance to students of English musical art. The work is beautifully engraved and printed, and the score has been critically edited by the Rev. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, who has carefully examined many valuable MSS., and also compared them with a MS. copy in his own library made by John Travers.

Euryanthe: a Romantic Opera. By C. M. von Weber. Edited by Berthold Tours. The English Translation by William Thornthwaite. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) The revival of "Euryanthe" at Drury Lane last June called the attention of the musical public to an opera which has met with undeserved neglect in this country. "Der Freischütz" is always spoken of as Weber's masterpiece; but "Euryanthe," if not a greater work, possesses more than ordinary interest, for it must certainly be considered as one of the chief means toward the development of Wagner's genius. In this opera, Weber's aim was that which has since been so steadily pursued by Wagner—the combination of the arts of poetry, painting, and music. "Euryanthe" contains some of the most lovely and original music ever written by Weber. For example, the exquisite romance and *cavatina* of the first act, the pleasing duet between Euryanthe and Adolar in the second, and the grand *scena* and spirited Hunting Chorus of the last act. This new edition of the opera has been prepared with the greatest care by Mr. Berthold Tours, and has both German and English words. *Euryanthe* is a work that ought to be in the library of all musicians. It is not necessary to commend it to the notice of vocalists, for most of the songs have long been favourites both in the concert and drawing-room.

The Organist's Quarterly Journal. Part 54. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) The title of the first piece, by W. Conradi, organist at Schwerin, Mecklenburg, is somewhat curious. He calls it a motive-fantasy. The writing is exceedingly good; but there is more of "motive" than of "fantasy" in it. An *Andante* and *Passacaglia*, two posthumous pieces by J. C. Tiley, are smoothly written, but decidedly lack character. The first is the more pleasing of the two. *Seven Variations* on Smart's tune "Lancashire" by J. Matthews show both taste and skill. The volume includes also a graceful *Andante* by J. L. Gregory, and a neatly written *Prelude* by J. Katterfeldt.

Six Two-Part Songs. For Ladies' or Boys' Voices. By H. Walmsley Little, M.B. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) These songs are written expressly for use in vocal classes; they are short, simple, and pleasing.

Three Trios, for Female Voices, by A. H. Behrend (Novello, Ewer and Co.), are graceful and flowing. "Haymakers" contains a peculiar, but not unpleasant, modulation.

Kewin's Choice: Operetta in Two Acts. Adapted from a Sketch by F. Hazlewood. Music by T. A. Wallworth. (Metzler and Co.) The *libretto* is not a strong one, but the music is light and lively. The duet "Spin the Slender Thread," the trio "Father, I'm Young," and the trio "Hark, the Clock," are the best numbers of the work.

The Child's Pianoforte Book. By H. Kestley Moore. (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.) This little book professes to provide a first year's course at the pianoforte. It is, however, really a music book for the head rather than the fingers. The author has taught the pianoforte at the Croydon Kindergarten School on the system here set forth; and, having been successful himself, he hopes, by publishing his method of instruction based on Pestalozzian principles, to be of assistance to other teachers. He earnestly requests them always to prepare the lessons, and not to use the exact words of the book. Songs, tales, and pictures are employed to attract children, and we think that few can doubt their efficacy as a valuable means of education. The pictures please the eye, the tunes the ear, and the tales the mind of little girls and boys. One of the principles on which the system of instruction is founded is the

avoidance—or at least the attempted avoidance—of anything dry and uninteresting. There is no doubt a pleasant and an unpleasant method of teaching names and values of notes, time, accent, and the elements of harmony; but the dry five-finger exercises and the dreadful scales must be learnt, and we cannot approve the author's advice to teachers not to commence them until "the child feels the need of lissomeness to carry out the conception of the composer's work." We fear the training of the fingers would in many cases be unduly delayed, if not altogether neglected. The suggestions about short practices—and, if possible, in the presence of some older person—are excellent. Mendelssohn's mother taught him and his sister Fanny music beginning with lessons five minutes long, and she was always with them when they practised. The plan of making children write down tunes from letters and afterwards play them is decidedly a good one; it is based on Fröbel's sound principle that knowledge, to be really gained, must be reproduced. There seems at times far too much detail for a first year's instruction, and, from a remark in the Preface, the author seems aware of the fact. The note on p. 57 is somewhat confusing, one of the accompaniments to be played by the child containing a chord beyond the compass of an octave.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

OBITUARY.

MR. W. H. CALLCOTT.

THE death is announced of Mr. William Hutchins Callicott, the musical composer. He was the younger son (his elder brother, John Hutchins Callicott, died unmarried in 1851) of Dr. Callicott, whose glees and other compositions enjoy a world-wide reputation, and the nephew of the distinguished painter and Royal Academician, Sir Augustus Wall Callicott.

Mr. W. H. Callicott was born at Kensington, with which suburb his family had been long connected, in the year 1807; and after his father's death he pursued his musical studies under the instruction of his brother-in-law, William Horsley, and with all the advantages of artistic intercourse which his numerous connexions both with music and with painting procured for him. Much of his subsequent professional life was occupied, like that of most musicians, with teaching; but he also filled various positions as organist. He was, moreover, the author of several well-known compositions of high merit, such as the famous *scena* of "The Last Man," the words by Campbell the poet, with whom he was intimately acquainted. His anthems—"Give Peace in our Time, O Lord," and "In My Father's House are Many Mansions"—are admirable specimens of part-writing, full of deep feeling and refined musical treatment, and are likely to continue favourite works with all church choirs. Mr. Callicott was a most skilful arranger for the pianoforte, and devoted much of his time to popularising, as it were, the works of classical masters, by placing before the amateur public skilful arrangements of important compositions, both sacred and secular, such as his series entitled "The Holy Family" and "Half-hours with the Best Composers."

In the latter years of his life, Mr. Callicott lived on terms of intimate friendship with many distinguished men, among whom may be named Dean Alford and Charles Kingsley. In his intercourse with them, he found the true sympathy with his own deeply religious nature and complete purity of life. His health, never good, failed entirely about four years ago, and from that time until his death, which occurred late on the night of August 4, he had to endure constant suffering, which was borne with the most exemplary patience and Christian fortitude.